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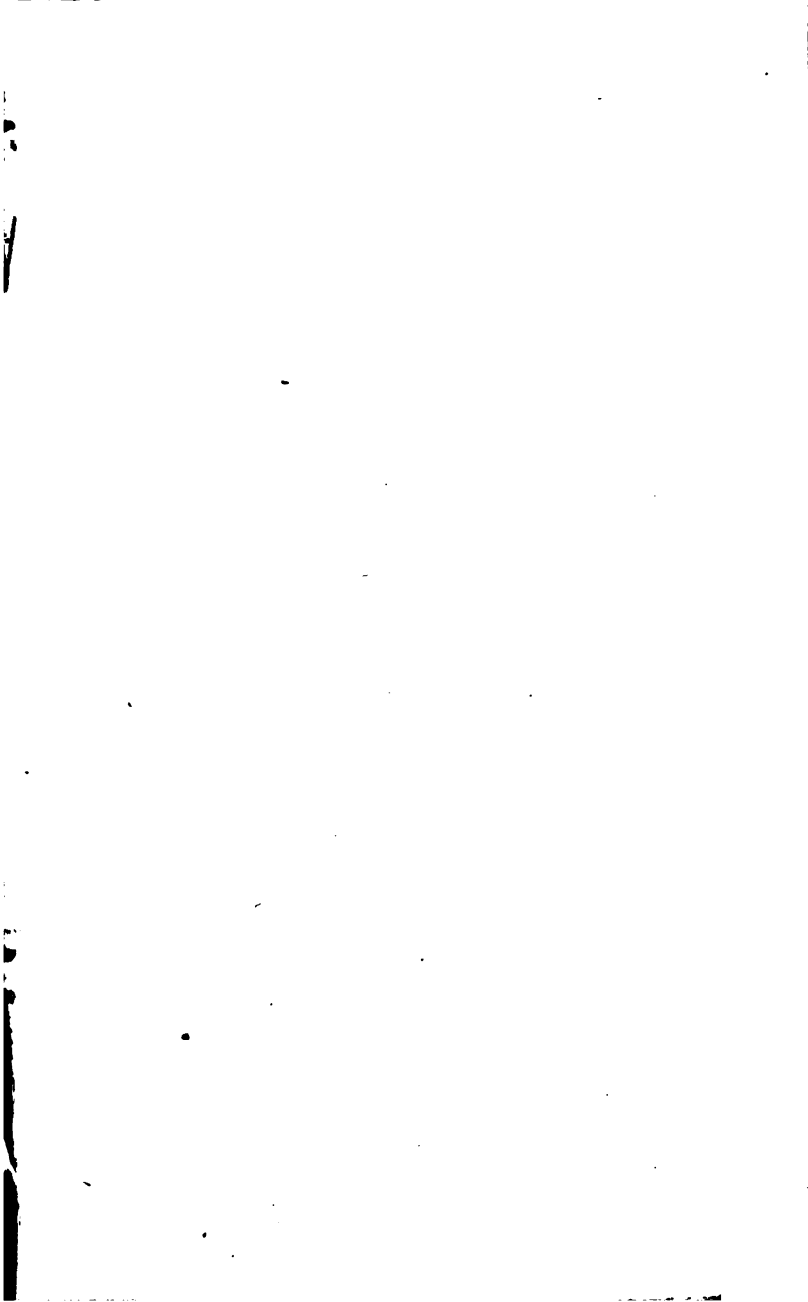
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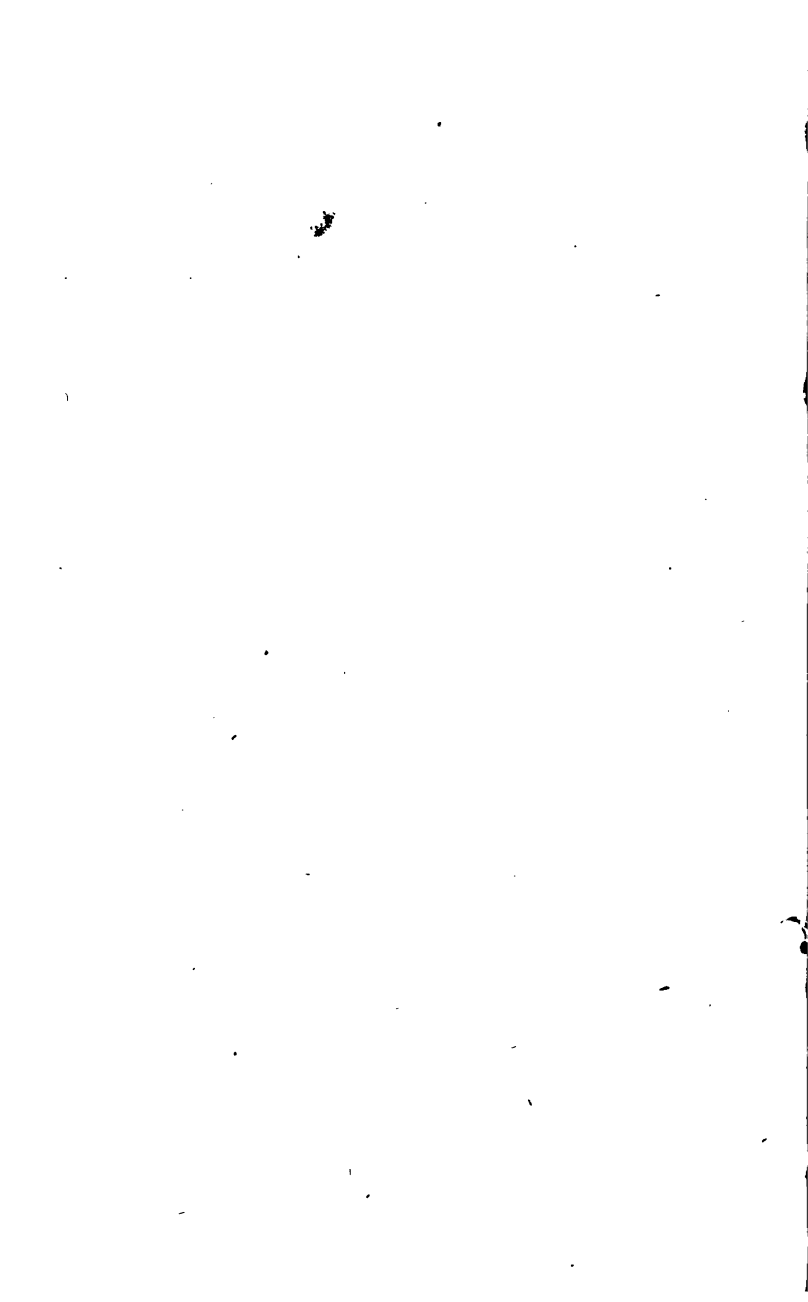
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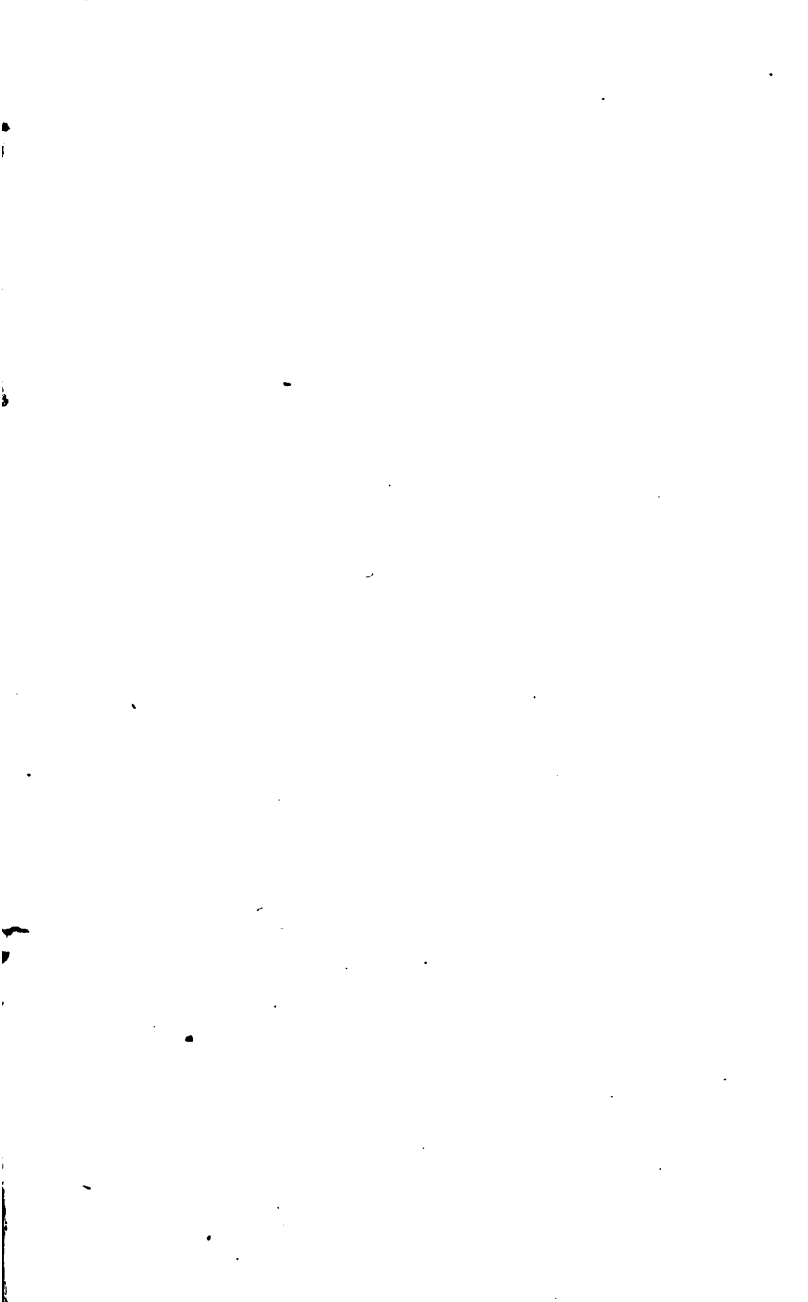
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THE
LATIN PRIMER.
PART I.

RULES OF CONSTRUCTION;

(Very fully and elegantly exemplified from the Latin Poets)

By which, without the Use of Translations, Ordo, Marginal Figures, &c. the Learner may in a short Time be taught to read the Latin Authors with Judgment and Precision.

BY THE
REV. RICHARD LYNE,
LATE MASTER OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT LISKEARD.

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THE LATIN PRIMER.

PART I.

GENERAL RULES OF CONSTRUCTION,

TO BE LEARNED BY HEART.

RULE 1.

CONSTRUE the nominative case first (with the words thereto belonging, if any); then the verb; then the word or words governed by the verb; lastly the preposition (if any) with the word depending on it.

RULE 2.

A genitive case is usually construed after another noun.

RULE 3.

An infinitive mood is generally construed after another verb.

RULE 4.

An adjective or participle, if no other word depend on it, must be construed before its substantive.

RULE 5.

An adjective or participle governing a word after it, must be construed after its substantive.

RULE 6.

In an ablative absolute construe the participle or adjective last, *i. e.* after the substantive or word, with which it agrees.

RULE 7.

If two adjectives or participles agree with the same substantive, they must not be construed one before, and the other after that substantive ; but either both before, by Rule 4. or both after, by Rule 5.

RULE 8.

Let the relative *and its clause* be construed as soon as possible after the antecedent.

RULE 9.

Certain adverbs and conjunctions are construed before the nominative case and verb ; *i. e.* they are construed first in their own clause or sentence : so is the relative *qui* ; and so are *quis* the interrogative, *quantus*, *quicunque*, and such like words, (*with their accompaniments*) in whatever case.

RULE 10.

When a question is asked, construe the nom. case (*unless it be the interrogative quis, quotus, quantus, uter, &c.*) after the verb, or else between the English verb and its auxiliary, expressing the auxiliary first.

RULE 11.

After the verb *sum*, a verb passive, and a verb neuter, a nom. case is sometimes construed ; but then there is usually another nom. case, expressed or implied, to come before.

RULE 12.

An adverb is not to be construed with a substantive, but rather with a verb, or an adjective, or participle.

RULE 13.

After a preposition constantly look for an accusative, or ablative case.

RULE 14.

The word governed must be construed after (*generally immediately after*) that word, which governs it ; except such words as Rule 9. specifies ; and even they must be construed after prepositions.

RULE 15.

When in a sentence there is no finite verb, but only an infinitive, with a nom. case, expressed or understood, construe such an infinitive like an indicative, or some other finite mood, the nom. being construed in its proper place.

RULE 16.

When there occurs an accusative case and an inf. mood, *quod* or *ut*, being left out, construe the acc. first, with the word *that* before it, because it is there virtually a nominative, and should therefore, with its adjuncts, be construed like a nom. before the verb.

RULE 17.

Words in apposition must be construed as near to one another as possible.

RULE 18.

All correspondent words must be construed as near to one another as possible.

RULE 19.

Generally construe every word in any clause you have entered on after the nom. case, before you proceed to another clause ; beginning each clause, as you pass from one to another, with the nom. case and verb, if there be such in it, and finishing it according to Rule 1.

RULE 20.

An oblique case, unless it be an adjunct to the nom. should be construed after the verb ; and when more oblique cases than one depend on the same word, construe accusatives before datives, datives before ablatives, and genitives, immediately after the words, which govern them.

RULE 21.

When *sum* is put for *habeo*, the English nominative is expressed in Latin by a dative, and the accusative by a nominative. In this case construe the dative first like a nominative, then the verb, as if declined from *habeo*, and then the nominative after the verb, like an accusative.

RULE 22.

By a very common ellipsis, the verb *sum* may be understood in any mood or tense : when it is so, it must be supplied in construing, as the sense requires.

RULE 23.

By a most elegant ellipsis, any finite verb may be understood, and inferred by reflection from another verb of like import, actually expressed within the period.

RULE 24.

Adjectives are often elegantly used as adverbs ; and are then joined with verbs in the construction, and rendered adverbially.

THE

GENERAL RULES OF CONSTRUCTION

EXEMPLIFIED.

CHAP. I.

INTRODUCTION.

RULE I.

CONSTRUE the nom. case first (with the words thereto belonging, if any) then the verb.

Construe the Nom. Case first.

The Nom. is in Italics.

The verb in the active voice, Pres. Ind.

Miles pugnāt. Nos amamus. Spirant venti.

Imperfect Ind. *did.*

Tu dormiebas. Ego legebam. Rudebat asinus. Bababant oves.

Perf. Ind. *have.*

Ego inveni. Puella arripserunt. Fratres amaverunt.

Plup. Ind. *had.*

Gallus cantaverat. Praeceptor docuerat. Pueruli didicerant. Vos audiveratis.

Fut. Ind. *shall* or *will*.

Clamabit *infans*. Titubabunt *equi*. Micabunt *cafes*.
Vendent *mercatores*. Ludent *ignavi*. Cadent *ſuſperbi*.
Nos audiemus. Vos dicetis. Regent *imperatores*. Gar-
rient *percontatores*. Illi monebunt.

Imp. Mood, *let* before the nom. caſe ; as Magiſter
let the maſter.

Laudato *magiſter*. Gaudento *juvenes*. Attendunto *diſci-
puli*. Diſcunto *pueruli*. Silento *juniores*. Præedunto *ſe-
niores*. Adoranto *omnes*.

Imp. Sub. *ſhould*.

Gloria excitaret.

Perf. Sub. *may have*.

Nos paruerimus.

Plup. Sub. *would have*.

Vos ſurrexiſſetis.

Fut. Sub. *ſhall have*.

Pæſtores venerint.

The verb in the paſſive voice, and in the different
moods and tenſes. *is. were. has been. had been. ſhall
be, &c. &c.* as in the grammar.

Fatigatur *equus*. Legebantur *auctores*. Proceſtus eſt
humilis. Viſti erant *hoſtes*. Chriſtus adorabitur. Impis
punientur.

Fures ſuſpenduntor. *Superbus* contemnatur.

Inhoneſta amoveantur. *Rex* honoraretur. *Leges* ob-
ſervatæ ſint. *Libri* perleſti eſſent. *Pueri* inſtituti erunt.
Vitia ſuppreſſa fuerint.

CHAP. II.

CONSTRUE the nom. caſe firſt, with the words
thereto belonging, if any ; then the verb.

The Nom. and its adjuncts are in *Italics*.

Note.—Words of various denominations may be adjuncts to the
nom. and muſt be conſtrued before the verb. Thus adjuncts to the
nom. may be,

I. One or more adjectives agreeing with it, by the second concord ; as,

1. *A single Adjective to be rendered before the substantive by R. 4.*

Boni pueri amantur. Mali pueri puniuntur. Vera virtus nobilitat. Lupus atrox interficiebatur. Praeceptores nostri veniunt. Rosa pulchra cadet. Mare tumidum furit. Navigia vestra redibunt.

2. *Two or more adjectives with a Conjunction, all to be rendered before the substantive, by R. 4.*

Leges justae et inviolatae profunt. Fugit Lynx velox et maculosa. Libri utiles et ingeniosi leguntur. Quercus aëria, patula, et glandifera nurat. Sævit inimicus impius et atrox. Adjuvat vita innocens et inculpata. Nocet contentio princeps et ptulans et insana. Bellum sævit armisonans, auceps et letale.

II. Adjuncts to the nom. may be other substantives in the same case, by apposition, or by conjunction.

1. *By Apposition.*

Princeps Eugenius vicit. Cyrus, Rex Persicus expugnavit. Pecunia irritamentum letale corrumpit. Invidia, triste tormentum angit. Cicero, vir bonus, et præstantissimus orator exulabat. Claret Virgilius, deliciae meae, vir summus, et poeta fere divinus.

2. *By Conjunction.*

Gravissimi sunt vir et uxor. Meus pater et mater adorabant. Julius Caesar, Pompeius et Crassus consentiebant. Consentiebant Caesar Octavianus, Antonius et Lepidus. Juvant panis et potus. Ventus et vinum, fallacia et ebrietas, vis iræ et insidiæ nocent.

III. Adjuncts to the nom. may be a genitive, or any other oblique case, connected with that nominative.

1. *Genitive.*

Prodest timor Dei. Spes præmii solatur. Præteriti periculi reminiscencia oblectat. Divitiarum, gloriæ et voluptatis amor vitiat. Hujus mundi cura contaminant. Laudetur nomen Domini. Patris mei domus ædificatur. Fallit amicitia malorum. Agrorum viridantium color delectat. Omnium castellorum copiae transducuntur.

2. Other Oblique Cases connected with the Nom.

1. *Milites elati spe gaudebant.* - (Construe *spe* after *elati*, by R. 14.)

2. *Milites elati spe victoriæ gaudebant.*

3. *Milites elati spe celeris victoriæ gaudebant.*

4. *Milites elati spe celeris victoriæ et hostium fugâ gaudebant.*
Cæsar.

1. *Affectus solitudine Cæsar erat profectus.*

2. *Magnâ affectus solitudine Cæsar erat profectus.*

3. *Magnâ affectus solitudine hoc nuncio Cæsar erat profectus.* *Cæsar.*

1. *Hostes turris ruinâ commoti fugiunt.*

2. *Hostes turris repentinâ ruinâ commoti fugiunt.*

3. *Hostes turris repentinâ ruinâ commoti, inopinatō malō turbati fugiunt.*

4. *Hostes turris repentinâ ruinâ commoti, inopinato malō turbati; deorum irâ perculsi fugiunt.*

5. *Hostes turris repentinâ ruinâ commoti, inopinato malō turbati, deorum irâ perculsi, urbis direptione perterriti fugiunt.* *Cæsar.*

1. *Isdem temporibus Caius Curio, in Africam profectus ex Cilicia, processit.*

2. *Isdem temporibus, Caius Curio, in Africam profectus ex Cilicia, et jam copias Publii Attii Vari despiciens processit.*

3. *Isdem temporibus, Caius Curio, in Africam profectus ex Cilicia, et jam ab initio copias Publii Attii Vari despiciens, processit.* *Cæsar.*

IV. Adjuncts to the nom. may be a relative with the constituent parts of a clause, or even a whole sentence; all to be construed before the principal verb; as,

Deus, qui novit, compensabit. Deus, qui novit corda et cogitationes, compensabit.

Tenuit consuetudo, quæ quotidie magis invalescit. Ea, quæ necessaria sunt, conquirantur.

Vir et femina, quas heri videbas, sunt mortui.

CHAP. III.

CONSTRUE the nom. case first, with the words thereto belonging, if any ; then the verb ; then the word or words governed by the verb.

Note.—In this Chapter, the words in Italics must be construed after the verb.

Words governed of the verb, and therefore to be construed after it, may be of various sorts :

1. A noun or nouns, in that case which the verb requires ; some verbs requiring a nom. after them, others an oblique case.

Deus *A Nom. after the Verb.*

Deus est summum bonum. Christus est summum bonum. Christus est bonus ille pastor.

Alexander erat dux fortissimus. Titus Romanus Imperator appellatus est Amor ac Delicia humani generis.

Virtus habetur rationis humana perfectio : et honor est premium virtutis.

A Gen. Case after the Verb.

Hæc domus et hic ager sunt fratris mei. Mors neminis miseretur, nec divitis nec pauperis.

Satagit unusquisque rerum suarum. Vir bonus injuria obliviscitur ; beneficii reminiscitur.

Implentur veteris Bacchi, pinguisque ferina.

Note.—When there is no nom. case expressed, it is implied in the verb, and must, in construing, be supplied by one of these pronouns, *I, thou, he, she, it, we, ye, they* ; according to the number and person of the verb ; thus in the example above, *Implentur*, they are filled.

Dative after the Verb.

Laus virtuti debetur. Pecunia multis commodat, pluribus incommodat.

Rex pius republicæ prodest. Cicero præluxit majoribus suis. Parenti debetur maxima reverentia.

Famæ mendaci quis credit ? Ferocissimo leoni traditus est Lyfimachus.

Accusative after the Verb.

Cyrus imperium protulit. Romani vincebant omnes gen-

Æs. Virtus conciliat et conservat *amicitiâ*. Vitium *vitam moleſtam* efficit ; et parit *odium ac inimicitias*.

Brutum Romanæ matronæ *defenſorem ſuum* *quasi communem patrem* luxerunt. *Filiam ſuam cariffimam* occidit *Virginius*, ne *ſuprum* fuſtineret.

Ablative after the Verb.

Divitiis, nec minus *curis* abundavit *Cræſus*. *Curis* mortuus exoneratur. *Morbus* *quiete*, *cura* *ſomno* ſpoliat.

Officio ſuo ſapiens fungitur. *Vitâ æternâ* boni fruuntur. *Stultus doctis et libris* abutitur.

2. The word governed by the verb may be another verb in the infinitive mood ; and poſſibly that inf. alſo may have certain words governed by it. In ſuch a caſe, conſtrute the inf. next after the finite verb, and then the words depending on the inf.

Scribere juſſit *amor*. Duo conſules cæperunt *creari*. *Stultus* *perſeverare* nequit. *Fluctus* *detumeſcere* cæperunt. *Carthaginienſes* *bella* *reparare* tentabant. *Nemo* *Romano-rum pacis mentionem* *habere* dignatus eſt.

Note.—From the laſt example we find, that the word which the inf. mood governs, may likewiſe have another word governed by it. The word governed, according to Rule 14. muſt be conſtrued after that word which governs it ; therefore *pacis* muſt be conſtrued after *mentionem*.

Romani quanquam *uſuperati regi potenti* *pacem præſtare* noluerunt.

Query.—After *noluerunt præſtare*, which muſt be conſtrued firſt, the dative *regi potenti*, or the accuſative *pacem* ; they being both alike governed of *præſtare* ? See the latter part of Rule 20.

CHAP. IV.

CONSTRUE the nom. caſe firſt, with the words thereto belonging, if any ; then the verb ; then the word or words governed by the verb ; laſtly, the prepoſition, if any, with the word depending on it.

Note.—Prepoſitions, as we have ſeen, are ſometimes adjuncts to the nom. but in general they are attached to the conſequential part of the ſentence, and to be conſtrued after the verb.

In this Chapter, the words in Italics are prepositions and their adherents, to follow the verb. But the learner must know, that these are not the only words to be construed after a verb; there are other oblique cases, &c. which he must distinguish from the nom. and its adjuncts, and construe them next after the verbs; then the preposition, &c.

Romanum imperium *a Romulo* exordium habet. Æmilus Paulus consul *de Perseo* triumphum egit. Masinissa *cum Scipione* amicitiam fecerat.

Quintus Pompeius *cum Numantinis* pacem ignobilem fecit. Postea Caius Hostilius Mancinus *cum Numantinis* pacem fecit infamem.

Publius Scipio Africanus militem vitiosum et ignavum *sine aliqua acerbitate* correxerat.

Copias suas Cæsar *in proximum collem* subduxit. Oscenes et Cælagurritani mittunt *ad eum* legatos.

Equitatum *ad castra* mittit, *ad flumen Bragadam*. Curius copias *ex locis superioribus in campum* deducit.

Philida amo *ante alius*.

CHAP. V.

RULE I.

CONSTRUE the nom. case first, with the words thereto belonging, if any; then the verb; then the word or words governed by the verb; lastly, the preposition, if any, with the word depending on it.

Note.—The words belonging to any rule are always in *Italica*.

EXAMPLES.

1. Fortes *fortuna* juvat. *Adag.*

2. Audentes *fortuna* juvat. *Virg.*

3. ——— Vocat *labor ultimus* omnes. *Id.*

4. Omnes eodem cogimur. *Hor.*

5. ——— Ventis agitur *ingens*

Pinus : et *casse* graviore casu

Decidunt *turres* : feriunt *que* summos.

Fulgina montes. *Id.*

RULE 2.

A genitive case is usually construed after another noun.

EXAMPLES.

1. Proh Deum atque hominum fidem. Ter.
2. O curas hominum! Perf.
3. Amantium Iræ amoris integratio est. Ter.
Amantium iræ amoris integratio est.
4. Interdum lacrymæ pondera vocis habent. Ov.
5. Non ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco. Virg.

RULE 3.

An infinitive mood is generally construed after another verb.

EXAMPLES.

1. Non ignara mali miseris succurrere disco. Virg.
2. ——— Quis fallere possit amantem? Id.
3. ——— Possunt, quia posse videntur. Id.
4. ——— Qui timide rogat,
Docet negare. Sen.
5. Fortuna opes, auferre, non animum, potest. Id.

RULE 4.

An adjective or participle, if no other word depends on it, must be construed before its substantive.

EXAMPLES.

1. ——— Fallacia
Alia aliam trudit. Ter.
2. Omnium rerum, heus, vicissitudo est? Id.
3. Summum jus sæpe summa est malitia. Id.
4. Nulla salus bello. Virg.
5. ——— Vocat labor ultimus omnes. Id.

RULE 5.

An adjective or participle, governing a word after it, must be construed after its substantive.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Kis consili expert mole ruit sua.* Hor.
2. *Res est solliciti plena timoris amor.* Ov.
3. *In via virtuti nulla est via.* Id. *Est nulla via.*
4. _____ Errat,
Quisquis ab eventu facta notanda putat. Id.
5. *Versus inopes rerum, nugæque canoræ.* Hor.

RULE 6.

In an ablative absolute construe the participles or adjectives last, that is, after the substantive or word with which it agrees.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Deo volente, ridet et flet quilibet.* Adag.
2. *Auro loquente, sermo inanis omnis est.* Adag.
3. *Arbore dejecta, quisvis ligna colligit.* Adag.
4. *Etiâ sanato vulnere, eicatrix manet.* Laber.
5. *Via enata viaticum quære.* Cic.

RULE 7.

If two adjectives or participles agree with the same substantive, they must not be construed one before, and the other after that substantive, but either both before by Rule 4. or both after by Rule 5.

EXAMPLES.

1. _____ Prosperum ac felix scelus
Virtus vocatur. Sen.
2. _____ Nec me tua feruida terrent
Diâ, ferox : Dii me terrent. Virg.
3. *Vir bonus et prudens versus reprehendet inertes.* Hor.
4. _____ Male verum examinat omnis
Corruptus iudex. Id.
5. _____ Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus. Juv.

RULE 8.

Let the relative and its clause be construed as soon as possible after the antecedent.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Lex universa est, quæ jubet nasci et mori. Lab.*
2. *Gravior est inimicus, qui latet in pectore. Id.*
3. *Homo, qui in homine calamitoso est misericors, meminit sui. Id.*
4. *Minor est quàm servus dominus, qui servos timet. Id.*
5. *———— Animum rege, qui, nisi pareat, Imperat. Hor.*

CHAP. VI.

RULE I.

CONSTRUE the nom. case first, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Dies adimit ægritudinem hominibus. Ter.*
2. *———— Trahit sua quemque voluptas. Virg.*
3. *———— Quid enim modus adsit amori? Id.*
4. *Omnia fert ætas, animum quoque. Id.*
5. *———— Alitur vitium, vivitque tegendo. Id.*
6. *———— Sæviturque animis ignobile vulgus. Id.*
7. *Furor arma ministrat. Id.*
8. *———— Dabit Deus his quoque finem. Id.*

RULE 2.

A genitive case is usually construed after another noun.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Ornium rerum, heus, vicissitudo est! Ter.*
2. *Sat habet favidorum semper, qui rectè facit. Plaut.*
3. *———— Vixitque insiste domandi, Dum faciles animi juvenum, dum mobilis ætas Virg.*
4. *Vincet amor patriæ, laudumque immensa cupido. Id.*
5. *Sævitur amor ferri, et scelerata insania belli. Id.*
6. *Pallida mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas, Regumque turres. Hor.*
7. *———— Equa tellus, Pauperi recluditur, Regumque patris. Id.*

8. ——— Breve et irreparabile *tempus*
Omnibus est *vita*. Sed famam extendere factis,
Hoc *virtutis opus*. *Virg.* Hoc est opus, &c.

RULE 3.

An inf. mood is generally construed after another verb.

EXAMPLES.

1. Truditur dies die ;
Novæque pergunt interire lunæ. *Hor.*
2. Qui non vetat peccare, cum possit, jubet. *Sen.*
3. Redire, cum perit, nescit pudor. *Id.*
4. Amor timere neminem verus potest. *Id.*
5. Quid Romæ faciam ? Mentiri nescio. *Juv.*
6. Desinat elatis quisquam confidere rebus :
Omnia mors æquat. *Claudian.*
7. ——— Tune omnia jure tenebis,
Cum poteris rex esse tui. *Id.*
8. Nec, tibi quid liceat, sed quid fecisse decebit,
Occurrat. *Id.* Nec occurrat, quid liceat, &c.

RULE 4.

An adjective or participle, if no other word, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. Ut sæpe summa ingenia in occulto latent ! *Plaut.*
2. ——— Trahit sua quemque voluptas. *Virg.*
3. ——— Labor omnia vincit
Improbis, et duris urgens in rebus egestas. *Id.*
4. ——— Sævique animis ignobile vulgus. *Id.*
5. Degenores animos timor arguit. *Id.*
6. Nunc animis opus, *Aenea*, nunc pectore firmo. *Id.*
7. Improbe amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis ? *Id.*
8. ——— Quid non mortalia pectora cogis,
Auri sacra fames ? *Id.*

RULE 5.

If an adjective or participle govern a word, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. ——— Labor omnia vincit
Improbis, et duris argens in robas egestus. *Virg.*
2. Conscia mens recti famæ mendacia ridet. *Ov.*
3. ——— Mens sibi conscia recti. *Virg.*
4. Nescia mens hominum futi fortisque futura. *Id.*
5. Fortuna sævo leta negotio. *Hor.*
6. ——— Corpus onustum
Hesternis vitæ, animum quoque pręgravat. *Hor.*
7. At bona pars hominum decepta cupidine falso,
Nil satis est, inquit. *Id.* At bona pars hominum, &c.
8. Sumite materiam vestris, qui scribitis, equam
Viribus. *Id.*

RULE 6.

In an ablative absolute, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. ——— Ponuntque ferocia Pæni
Corda, volente Deo. *Virg.*
2. Heu ! nihil invitis fas quemquam fidere Divis ! *Id.*
3. Est Deus in nobis, agitantis calescimus illò. : *Ov.*
4. ——— Me duce tutus eris. *Id.*

The participle *being* is implied in *duce* ; *duce* then must follow me.

5. Nil desperandum, Teucro duce, et auspice Teucro. *Hor.*

The same participle *being* is again implied in *duce* and in *auspice*.

6. Iudice quem nosti, populo ; qui stultus honores Sæpe
dat indignis. *Id.*
7. Per varios casus artem experientia fecit
Exemplo monstrante viam. *Manilius.*
8. Imperante Augusto, natus est Christus.

RULE 7.

If two adjectives or participles agree with the same substantive, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. ——— Varium et mutabile semper
Fæmina. *Virg.*

Varium and *mutabile* both agree with *thing*.

2. Stat sua cuique dies : breve et irreparabile tempus
Omnibus est vitæ. *Id.*

3. *Udum et molle lutum.es. Perfi.*
4. *Mobilis et varia est ferme natura malorum. Juv.*
5. *In amore hæc omnia insunt vitia a. injuriæ,
Suspiciones, inimicitie, inducie,
Bellum, pax rursus. Ter.*
6. ——— *Tot rebus iniquis
Paruimus victi. Lucan.*
7. ——— *Hoc reges habent
Magnificum et ingens (nulla quod. rapiet dies)
Prodesse miseris. Sen.*

The substantive *thing* or *prerogative* is here understood after
Hoc magnif. et ingens.

8. *Solvite, mortales, animos; curamque levate,
Totque supervacuis vitam deflere querelis,
Eata regunt orbem; certa stant omnia lege. Manil.*

RULE 8.

Let the relative and its clause,

EXAMPLES.

1. *Miserissima fortuna est, quæ inimicis caret. P. Syr.*
2. *Nulla est tam bona fortuna, de qua nil possis queri. Id.*

Note.—The antecedent is frequently understood, and may generally be supplied by some pronoun, as in the following examples: and remember, that in thus supplying the antecedent, it must be rendered immediately before the relative.

3. *Absentem lædit (ille) cum ebria qui litigat.*
4. *Ab alio expectes (illud) alteri quod feceris.*
5. *Feras, non culpes (istud) quod vitari non potest.*
6. *Invitat, culpam (ille) qui peccatum præterit.*
7. *Multis minatur (hic) qui sibi uni injuriam.*
8. *Qui Bavium non odit, amet tua carmina, Mævi. Virg.*
Let him, who words does not hate, &c.

CHAR. VII.

RULE I.

CONSTRUE the nom. case first, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Fata regunt orbem ; certa stant omnia lege. Manil.*
2. ——— *Lingua mali pars pessima servi. Juv.*
3. *Lingua est maliloquax mentis indicium malæ.*
4. *Nemo repente fuit turpissimus. Juv.*
- *ingenium res*
5. *Adversa nudare solent. Hor.*
6. *Amicos res optime pariunt ; adversa probant.*
7. *Enervant, animos cithara, cantusque, lyraque. Ov.*
8. *Forſan miſeros meliora ſequentur. Virg.*
9. *Neglectis urenda, ſilix innaſcitur, agris. Hor.*
10. *Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis.*
Est in juvençis, est in equis patrum.
Virtus : nec imbellem feroces.
Progenerant aquile columbam. Hor.

-Rule-2-

A genitive case is usually continued after another noun.

EXAMPLES.

1. ——— Quid non mortalia pectora cogis,
Auri sacra fames. Virg.
2. *Vita summa* brevis spem nos vetat inchoare lon-
gam. *Her.*
3. *Vis consili expers* mole ruit sua. *Hor.*
4. At bonis *patris hominum* decepta cupidine falso,
Nil fatis est, inquit. *Id.*
5. ——— Stat *magni nominis umbra. Lucan.*
6. Res est solliciti plena timoris amor. *Qu.*
7. *Conscia mens recti* fama mendacia ridet. *Id.*
8. Pejor est bello timor ipse belli. *Sen.*
9. Serum est cavendi tempus in mediis malis. *Id.*
10. Rex est, qui posuit metus,
Et *diri mala periculi. Id.*

RULE 3.

An infinitive mood is generally construed after another verb.

EXAMPLES.

1. Quid sit futurum cras, fuge querere. *Hor.*
 2. ——— Quod adest,
Memento componere æquus. *Id.*
 3. Equam memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem. *Id.*
 4. Vult ima summis
Mutare, et insignem attenuat Deus. *Id.*
- Note.—*Deus* is the nom. case.
5. Nec vero terræ ferre omnes omnia possunt. *Virg.*
Verò nec omnes terra possunt, Nor are all soil's able to, &c.
 6. Felix, qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas. *Id.*
 7. Noli, amabò, verberare lapidem, ne perdas manum.
Amabò (an interjection) *I beseech you: [Plaut.]*
 8. ——— Intra
Fortunam debet quisque manere suam. *Ov.*
 9. ——— Exeat aula,
Qui vult esse pius. *Lucan.*
 10. Serò recusat ferre, quod subit jugum. *Sen.*

RULE 4.

An adjective or participle, if no other word depend on it, must be construed before its substantive.

EXAMPLES.

1. Quem ferret, si parentem non ferret suum? *Ter.*
2. Nulla est tam facilis res, quin difficilis fiet,
Quam invitus facias. *Id.*
3. Vitæ summa brevis—*spem* nos vetat inchoare langam.
Hor.
4. Pallida mors—æquo pulsât pedes pauperum tabernas,
Regumque turrets. *Id.*
5. ——— Nil sine magno
Vita labore dedit mortalibus. *Id.*
6. ——— Malè verum examinat omnis
Corruptus iudex. *Id.*
7. Jejunos stomachus rarò vulgaria temnit. *Id.*

8. *Multa fidem promissa levant. Id.*
9. ——— *Hic murus æneus esto,*
Nil conscire sibi, nullâ pallefcere culpâ. Id.
10. *Doctrina sed vim promovet insulam.*
Paulum sepulta distat inertia
Celata virtus. Hor.

RULE 5.

If an adjective or participle govern a word, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Crescit indulgens sibi dirus hydrops. Hor.*
2. ——— *Quid violentius aure tyranni? Juv.*
The substantive after which *violentius* is to be construed, is *thing* implied in *quid*. So in the next example, *thing* is implied in *aliquid*, and *dignum* to be construed after it.
3. *Aude aliquid brevibus Gyaris et carcere dignum,*
Si vis esse aliquid: probitas laudatur et alget. Juv.
Gyara—an island, one of the Cyclades in the Ægean Sea, whither the Romans banished obnoxious persons.
4. *Nil dictu sedum visuque hæc limina tangat,*
Intra quæ puer est. Id.
5. *Aude, hospes, contemnere opes; et te quoque dignum*
Finge Deo. Virg.
6. ——— *Quid terras alio calentes*
Sole mutamus? Hor. Alio sole.
7. *Rara avis in terris, nigroque similissima cygno. Juv.*
Avis rara in terris, &c.
8. *Vive memor lethi; fugit hora. Pers. Vive tu me-*
mor, &c.
9. ——— *Ille potens sui*
Lætasque deget, cui licet in diem
Dixisse, 'Vixi.' Hor. Ille deget potens sui, &c.
10. *Iustum et tenacem propositi virum*
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
Non vultus instantis tyranni
Mente quatit solidâ. Id.

Non ardor civium jubentium prava, non vultus instantis tyranni, quatit (a) solidâ mente virum iustum et tenacem propositi.

Note.—As *tenacem* in this example is construed after *virum* by the present rule, so *iustum* is construed after it by the 7th rule.

RULE 3.

An infinitive mood is generally construed after another verb.

EXAMPLES.

1. Quid sit futurum cras, fuge querere. *Hor.*
 2. ——— Quod adest,
Memento componere æquus. *Id.*
 3. Æquam memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem. *Id.*
 4. Valet ima summis
Mutare, et insignem attenuat Deus. *Id.*
- Note.—*Deus* is the nom. case.
5. Nec vero terræ ferre omnes omnia possunt. *Virg.*
Verò nec omnes terra possunt, Nor are all soils able to, &c.
 6. Felix, qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas. *Id.*
 7. Noli, amabo, verberare lapidem, ne perdas manum.
Amabò (an interjection) I beseech you. [Plaut.]
 8. ——— Intra
Fortunam debet quisque manere suam. *Öo.*
 9. ——— Exeat aula,
Qui vult esse pius. *Lucan.*
 10. Serò recusat ferre, quod subit jugum. *Sen.*

RULE 4.

An adjective or participle, if no other word depend on it, must be construed before its substantive.

EXAMPLES.

1. Quem ferret, si parentem non ferret suum? *Ter.*
2. Nulla est tam facilis res, quin difficilis fiet,
Quam invitus facias. *Id.*
3. Vitæ summa brevis—spem nos vetat inchoare langam.
Hor.
4. Pallida mors—æquo pulsât pedes pauperum tabernas,
Regumque turrets. *Id.*
5. ——— Nil sine magno
Vita labore dedit mortalibus. *Id.*
6. ——— Malè verum examinat omnia
Corruptus iudex. *Id.*
7. Jejunos stomachus rarò vulgaria temnit. *Id.*

2. ~~_____~~ *Ille potens fui*
Latusque deget, cui licet in diem
Dixisse, 'Vixi.' Id. *Ille* represents the substantive.
3. Felices ~~_____~~ quos *ille* timorum
Maximus haud urget, lethi metus. *Lucan.*
 The full phrase is *ille maximus timor timorum.*
4. Tum denique omnes *nostra* intelligimus *bona*,
Quum, quæ in potestate habuimus, ea amisimus.
Nostra bona for *nostras bonas res.* [*Plaut.*]
5. Tædet *quotidianarum harum formarum.* *Ter.*
6. ~~_____~~ Olim
Relligio peperit scelerosa atque impia facta. *Lucret.*
Relligio falsa scil.
7. *Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen*
ademptum. *Virg.*
8. *Solum unum hoc vitium affert senectus hominibus,*
Attentiores sumus omnes ad rem, quam par est.
9. Errat longè meâ quidem sententiâ, [*Ter.*]
Qui imperium credat gravius esse aut stabilius,
Vi quod fit, quàm illud, quod amicitia adjungitur.
Ter.
10. *Parvula* (nam exemplo est) *magni formica* laboris
Ore trahit, quodcunque potest, atque addit acervo,
Quem struit, haud ignara ac non incauta futuri. *Hor.*

Formica (nam exemplo est) *parvula* [sed] *magni laboris*, trahit ore quodcunque potest, atque addit acervo, quem struit, haud ignara, ac non incauta futuri.

The adjective *incauta* must thus follow its substantive *formica*, by Rule 5. and therefore by the present rule, *ignara*, and likewise *parvula*, must be construed after *formica*. The beautiful antithesis between *parvula* and *magni laboris*, is thus best preserved in the construction; The ant (for this is their example) small in size, but of great industry.

RULE 8.

Let the relative and its clause, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Parvula* (nam exemplo est) *magni formica* laboris
Ore trahit, quodcunque potest, atque addit acervo,
Quem struit, haud ignara ac non incauta futuri. *Hor.*

2. Nil agit exemplum, litem quod lite resolvit. *Id.*
3. ————Leve fit, quod bene fertur, onus. *Onus, quod, &c.*
4. Ast ego, quæ divam incedo regina, Jovisque
Et soror et conjux, unâ cum gente tot annos
Bella gero. *Virg.*
5. Heu ! quam miserum est ab oë lædi, de quo non possis queri.
6. ————Ille potens fui
Iætusque deget, cui licet in diem
Dixisse, 'Vixi.' *Hor. Ille, cui licet, &c.*
7. Ira quæ tegitur, nocet. *Sen.*
8. Malè vivunt (illi) qui se semper victuros putant.
9. Perpetuò vincit (ille) qui utitur clementiâ.
10. Bis vincit (ille) qui se vincit in victoria.

CHAP. VIII.

RULE I.

CONSTRUE the nom. case first, &c.

Note.—Though sometimes, as we have seen, there is no nominative expressed in the Latin, yet there is one always implied in every personal verb, and may be supplied by one of the pronouns, according to the number and person of the verb. Let the learner attend to this ellipse, both because it frequently occurs, and because it is elegant in its use, the pronoun in Latin being very rarely expressed, unless for distinction or energy in speaking.

EXAMPLES.

The verb, in which the nom. is implied, and the words, which, for reasons to be seen hereafter, must precede the verb in construction, (if there chance to be any such,) will be in *Italics*. When the verb is the only word in *Italics*, construe that first ; then the word governed of it, and so on.

Ellipse of *Ego, I.*

1. Persicos *odi*, puer, apparatus. *Hor.*
2. Sublimi *feriam* sidera vertice. *Id.*
3. Phyllida *amo* antè alias. *Virg.*

Tu, thou or you.

1. Quòd si me Lyricis vatibus *inferes*,
Sublimi *feriam* sidera vertice. *Hor.*

2. *Audito multa ; loquere pauca.*

3. *Ante omnia venerare Numen. Parentes revere.*
Voluptatem coerce. Legibus pare. Inimicitias
solve.

Ille ; Illa ; Illud.—He ; She ; It.

Ille, he.

1. *Nam fuit hōc vitiosus ; in hora saepe ducentos,*
Ut magnum, versus dictabat stans pede in uno. Hor.

Ilia, she.

2. *Phyllida amo ante alias ; nam me distedere flevit,*
Et longum formose, vale, vale, inquit, Iola. Virg.
Nam flevit, Iola, me distedere, &c.

It.

3. *Juvat ire sub umbras. Tuā refert teipsum nosse.*
Spectat ad omnes bene vivere.

Nos, we.

1. *Quid brevi fortes jaculamur avo*

2. *Multa ? Quid terras alio calentes*

Sole mutamus ? Patriæ quis exsul

Se quoque fugit ? Hor.

Quid nos, fortes brevi avo, &c. Why do we, who flourish
but a little while, &c.

Vos, ye or you.

1. *Dianam teneræ dicite virgines :*

2. *Intonsum, pueri, dicite Cynthium. Hor.*

They.

1. *Qualis apes æstate novâ per florea rura*

Exercet sub sole labor ; cum gentis adultos

Educunt foetus, aut cum liquentia mella

Sipiant, et dulci distendunt nectare cellas,

Aut onera accipiunt venientium ; aut agmine facto.

Ignavum fucos pecus a præsepibus arcent. Virg.

Talis labor, qualis exercet apes novâ æstate, per florea rura,
sub sole ; cum, &c.

Aut, agmine facto, arcent, &c. Agmine facto, an ablative
absolute. See Rule 6.

RULE 2.

A genitive case is usually construed after another noun.

EXAMPLES.

1. Crescit amor nimis, quantum ipsa pecunia crescit.
Juv.
2. O curas hominum ! O quantum est in rebus inane !
Perf.
3. _____ Finis alterius mali
Gradus est futuri. *Sen.*
4. _____ Multos in summa pericula misit
Venturi timor ipse mali. *Lucan.*
5. Non domus aut fundus, non eris aceruus ei auri.
Agroto domini deduxit corpore febres,
Non animo curas. *Hor.*
6. _____ Vivendi recte qui prorogat horam,
Rusticus expectat, dum defluat amnis ; at ille
Labitur, et labetur, in omne volubilis ævum. *Hor.*
7. Estne Dei sedes, nisi terra, et pontus, et ær,
Et cælum, et virtus ? Superos quid quærimus ultra ?
Jupiter est, quodcunque vides, quocunque moveris.
Lucan.

RULE 3.

An infinitive mood is generally construed after another verb.

EXAMPLES.

1. Nec regna socium ferre, nec tædæ sciunt. *Sen.*
Regna, i. e. Reges. Tædæ, i. e. Conjuges. Socium, hoc est, participem sui juris, a copartner in their rights.
2. Ferre, quam sortem patiuntur omnes,
Nemo recusat. *Id.*
3. Æra nitent usu ; bona vestis querit haberi. *Ov.*
4. Quod cavere possis, stultum est admittere. *Ter.*
5. Nescio, quæ natale solum dulcedine cunctos
Ducit ; et immemores non finit esse sui. *Ov.*
6. Aurum per medios ire satellites,
Et perumpere amat saxa. *Hor.*
7. _____ Quid mirum, noscere mundum
Si possent homines, quibus est et mundus in ipsis ;
Exemplumque Dei quisque est in imagine parva ?
Manil.

Quibus est et mundus, for. Qui habent et mundum. See R. 12.

RULE 4.

An adjective or participle, if no other word depend on it, &c.

EXAMPLES:

1. *Ira furor brevis est* ; animum rege. *Hor.*
2. ——— Vivendi rectè qui prorogat horam,
Rusticus expectat, dum defluat amnis ; at ille
Labitur, et labetur, in omne volubilis ævum. *Id.*
3. Virtus est vitium fugere ; et sapientia prima
Stultitiâ caruisse. *Id.*
4. Latius regnes, avidum domando
Spiritus, quàm si Libyam remotis
Gadibus jungas ; et uterque *Pænus*
Served uni. *Id.*
5. ——— Avidos vicinum funus ut ægros
Exanimat. *Id.*
6. ——— Teneros animos aliena opprobria sæpe
Absterrent vitiis. *Hor. Aliena opprobria sæpe, &c.*
7. Eheu ! fugaces, Posthume, Posthume,
Labuntur anni : nec pietas moram
Rugis et instanti senectæ
Afferet, indomitæque morti. *Id.*

RULE 5.

If an adjective or participle govern a word after it, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Fortuna sævo lata negotio*, et
Ludum insolentem ludere pertinax,
Transmutat incertos honores,
Nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna. *Hor.*
2. Explorant adversa viros ; perque aspera duro
Nititur ad laudem virtus interrita clivo. *Sil. Ital.*
Virtus interrita duro clivo nititur, &c.
3. ——— Blandoque veneno
Desidiæ virtus paulatim evicta senescit. *Id.*
Que virtus paulatim evicta blando, &c.
4. ——— Puer (ut sevis projectus ab undis
Navita) nudus humi jacet, infans indigus omni
Vitæ auxilio. *Lucret.*
Puer (ut navita proj. ab sev. und.) ja. nud. hu. inf. ind. om.
aux. &c. Vitæ is here used for Vita, the gen. of Vita.

5. *Fecunda culpa seculæ nuptias*
Primum inquinavero, et genus et domos.

Hoc fonte derivata clades

In patriam populumque fluxit. *Hor.*

6. *Damnosa quid non imminuit dies?*

Ætas parentum, peior avis, tulit

Nos nequiores, mox daturos

Progeniem vitiosorem. Id.

Ætas parentum, peior avis, tulit nos nequiores (quam parentes) mox daturos progeniem vitiosorem (quam nos.)

7. *Virtus repulsa nescia fordida,*

Intaminatis fulget honoribus. *Id. Sordi æretulsa.*

RULE 6.

In an ablative absolute construe, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. ———— *Quid fas*

Atque nefas, tandem incipiunt sentire, peractis,
Criminibus. Juv.

2. ———— *Cur tamen hos tu*

Evasisse putes, quos diri conscia facti
Mens habet attonitos, et furdo verberare cædit ;
Occultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum ? Id.

Tortore animo quatiente occultum, &c.

3. *Beatus ille, qui, procul negotiis,*

Ut prisca gens mortalium,

Paterna rura bobus exercet suis,

Solutus omni sænore. Hor.

The participle *being*, is, in, *procul*,

4. *O fortunatos nimium, bona si sua norint,*

Agricolas ; quibus ipsa, procul discordibus armis,

Fundit humo facilem victum justissima tellus !

Virg.

- O agricolas nimium fortunatos, si norint, &c.*

5. *Imberbis juvenis, tandem custode remoto,*

Gaudet equis, canibusque, et aprici gramine campi ;

Cereus in vitum facti, monitoribus asper,

Utilium tardus provisor, prodigus æris,

Sublimis, cupidusque, et amata relinquere pernix.

Hor.

6. *Conversis studiis, ætas animusque virilis*
 Quarit opes et amicitias: inservit honori;
 Commisisse cavet, quod mox mutare laboret. *Id.*
7. *Multa senem circumveniunt incommoda; vel quod*
 Quarit, et inventis miser abstinet, ac timet uti;
 Vel quod res omnes timide gelideque ministrat;
 Dilator, spe longus, iners, avidusque futuri,
 Difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti,
 Se puer, censor, castigatoremque minorum. *Id.*

RULE 7:

If two adjectives or participles agree with the same substantive, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Iustum et tenacem propositi virum*
 Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
 Non vultus instantis tyranni
 Mente quatit solidâ. *Hor.*
2. *Stultus et improbus hic amor est dignusque notari. Id.*
3. *Quæ virtus et quanta, boni, sit vivere parvo,*
 (Nec meus hic sermo est; sed quem præcepit *Osellus*
Rusticus, abnormis-sapiens, crassaque Minerva),
 Discite. *Id.*

Discite, a boni, quæ et quanta virtus sit, &c.

4. Nam veluti, pueris absinthia terra medentes
 Cum dare conantur; prius oras pocula circum:
 Contingunt mellis dulci flavoque liquore;
 Sic ego —

Volui tibi suaveloquenti

Carmine Pierio rationem exponere nostram. Lucret.

Nam veluti cum med. com. dare tetra absin. pueris. pr. con. or. cir. &c. &c.

Rationem exponere nostram, &c. to propound my method of Philosophy (or, to explain my principles) to you, in sweet Pierian strains, that is, in verse.

5. *Ponite inflatas tumidosque vultus. Sen.*
6. — Porror puer (ut sævis projectus ab undis
 Navita) nudus humi jacet, infans indigus omni
 Vitæ auxilio. —
 At varæ crescunt pecudes, armenta, feraeque;
 Nec crepitacillis opus est; nec cuiquam adhibenda est

Almæ nutricis blanda atque infracta loquela:

Nec varis quærunt vestes pro tempore cœli. Lucreti.

Nec blanda atque infracta loquela almæ nutricis, &c. Nor is the soft and lispng language of a nurse to be applied to any of them.

RULE 8.

Let the relative and its clause, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. ——— *Cui prodest scelus,*
Is fecit. Sen. Is, cui scelus, &c.
2. *Quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem*
Testa diu. Hor. Testa diu servabit, &c.
3. *Ira furor brevis est: animum rege, qui, nisi paret,*
Imperat. Id.
4. *Judice, quem nosti, populo, qui stultus honores*
Sæpe dat indignis. Id.
5. *Dic mihi, Musa, virum, captæ post tempora Trojæ*
Qui mores hominum multorum vidit et urbes. Id.
6. *Nil admirari, prope res est una, Numici,*
Solaque, quæ possit facere et servare beatum. Hor.
7. *Reddere qui vocēs jam scit puer, et pede certo*
Signat humum, gestit paribus colludere, et iram
Colligit ac. ponit. temerè, et mutatur in horas. Id.

It may be advisable for the learner to read the preceding eight chapters twice or thrice, before he enters on Chap. IX.

CHAP. IX.

RULE 9.

CERTAIN adverbs and conjunctions are construed before the nominative case and verb; i. e. they are construed first in their own clause or sentence: so is the relative *qui*; and so are *quis*, the interrogative, *quantus*, *quicunque*, and such like words (*with their accompaniments*) in whatever case.

Note.—*The accompaniments of qui, quis, quantus, &c. may be substantives, with which qui, quis, &c. agree; or substantives governed by them; or other adjectives annexed to them; or prepositions, by which they are governed.*

EXAMPLES.

1. *Ut sæpe summa ingenia in occulto latent!* *Plant.*
2. *Quod cavere possis, stultum est admittere.* *Ter.*
3. *Quem ferret, si parentem non ferret suum?* *Id.*
4. *Nam deteriores omnes sumus licentiâ.* *Id.*
5. *Dii immortales! homini homo quid præstat!* *Stulto intelligens*
Quid interest! *Id.*
6. — *Quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, sequamur.* *Virg.*
7. *Sincerum est nisi vas, quodcumque infundis acefcit.* *Hor.*
8. *Quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem*
Testa diu. *Id.*
9. *Quicquid præcipies, esto brevis.* *Id.*
10. *Heu! quàm difficile est crimen non prodere vultu!* *Ov.*
11. *Infelix! Quantâ dominum virtute parâsti!* *Lucan.*
12. *Sed quo fata trahunt, virtus secura sequetur.* *Id.*
13. — *Quicquid gerimus, fortuna vocatur.* *Id.*
14. *O quàm miserrimus est nescire mori!* *Sen.*

RULE 10.

When a question is asked, construe the nominative case (unless it be the interrogative *quis*, *quotus*, *quantus*, or *utrum*) after the verb, or else between the English verb and the auxiliary, expressing the auxiliary first.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Ut sæpe summa ingenia in occulto latent.* *Plant.*
2. *O quàm miserrimus est nescire mori!* *Sen.*
The nom. is *it* understood. *How wretched is it, &c.*
3. *Infelix! Quantâ dominum virtute parâsti!* *Lucan.*
4. *Heu! quàm difficile est crimen non prodere vultu!* *Ov.*
5. *Dii immortales! Homini homo quid præstat!* *Stulto intelligens*
Quid interest! *Ter.*
6. *Quem ferret, si parentem non ferret suum?* *Ter.*
7. *Pueri inter sese quàm pro levibus noxiis iras gerunt?* *Id.*
8. — *An, qui amant, ipsi sibi somnia fingunt?* *Virg.*

9. *Improbe amor ! Quid non mortalia pectora cogis ?*
Id.
10. ———— *Quid non mortalia pectora cogis,*
Auri sacra fames ? Id.
11. *Quid facias ? Ut homo est, ita morem geras. Ter.*
12. *Damnosa quid non imminuit dies ? Hor.*
13. *Quid Romæ faciam ? Mentiri nescio. Juv.*
14. *Impius hæc tam culta novalia miles habebit ?*
Barbarus has segetes ? En ! quo discordia cives
Produxit miseris ? En ! queis consecvimus agros ? Vir.

EXCEPTIONS TO RULE 10.

Quis, quæ, quid or *quod, quotus, quantus* and *uter, &c.* with their adjuncts, do not conform to this rule. In an interrogative sentence, they and their adjuncts must be construed before the verb, by Rule 9.

EXAMPLES.

1. ———— *Quis enim modus adfit amori ? Virg.*
2. ———— *Dolus an virtus, quis in hoste requirit ? Id.*
3. *O curas hominum ! O quantum est in rebus inane !*
Pers.
4. *Quisnam igitur liber ? Sapiens, sibi que imperiosus.*
Hor.
- Quisnam igitur est, &c. Sapiens, &c.* the man that is wise, and severe to himself. *Sapiens* and *imperiosus*, both agreeing with the same subs. *Homo* understood, must both be rendered after it by Rules 5 and 7.

5. ———— *Quis fallere possit amantem ? Virg.*

If it had been *Numquis fallere possit amantem ?* *Quis* would be construed after the verb, because in such a phrase, *quis*, by aphæresis, stands for *aliquis, any one*, very different from *quis* (the interrogative) *who ?*

RULE 11.

After the verb *sum*, a verb passive, and a verb neuter, a nom. case is sometimes construed ; but then there is usually another nominative case expressed or implied, to come before.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Nam doli non doli sunt, nisi astu colas. Plant.*
Nisi colas, unless you manage them, &c.

2. Est profectò *Deus*, qui, quæ nos gerimus, auditque et videt. *Id.*
3. *Magnum* hoc vitium vino est; pedes captat primum: *Luctator. dolosus* est. *Id.*
4. Omnium rerum heus, vicissitudo est? *Ter.*
5. Summum jus sæpe *summa* est malitia. *Id.*
6. Percontatorem fugito; nam *garrulus* idem est. *Hor.*
7. Nil mortalibus *arduum* est. *Id.*
8. Ira furor brevis est: animum rege. *Id.*
9. Virtus est *medium* vitiorum, et utrinque reductum. *Id.*
10. Orane solum forti *patria* est, ut piscibus æquor. *Ov.*
11. *Credula* res amor est. *Id.*
12. Res est solliciti plena timoris amor. *Id.*
13. ——— *Mensura*que juris
Vis erat. *Lucan.*
14. *Omnia* Cæsar erat. *Id.*
15. Illa solo fixos oculos averſa tenebat;
Nec magis incepto vultum sermone movetur,
Quàm si dura *ſilex* aut *ſit Marpeſia* cautes. *Virg.*

RULE 12.

An adverb is not to be construed with a substantive, but rather with a verb, or an adjective or participle.

EXAMPLES.

1. Sat habet favorum semper, qui rectè facit. *Plant.*
2. Feliciter is sapit, qui periculo alieno sapit. *Id.*
3. Summum jus sæpe *summa* est malitia. *Ter.*
4. O fortuna! ut nunquam perpetuò es bona! *Id.*
5. ——— *Forsan* miseros meliora sequentur. *Virg.*
6. Ulterius ne tende odiis. *Id.*
7. Jejunos stomachus rarè *vulgaria* temnit. *Hor.*
8. ——— *Malè* verum examinat omnis
Corruptus iudex. *Id.*
9. Sæpe stilum veritas, iterum quæ digna legi sint,
Scripturus. *Id.*
10. Iudice, quem nosti, populo: qui stultus honores
Sæpe dat indignis. *Id.*
11. Percontatorem fugito, nam *garrulus* idem est;
Nec retinent patulæ commissæ fideliter aures. *Id.*

4. Vivite. Felices, quibus est fortuna peracta
Jam sua ! *Id.*
5. Quemcunque miserum videris, hominem scias. *Sen.*
6. Quemcunque fortem videris, miserum neges. *Id.*
7. Quantum quisque suâ nummorum condit in arcâ,
Tantum habet et fidei. *Juv.*
8. Quem dies vidit veniens superbum,
Hunc dies vidit fugiens jacentem. *Sen.*
9. Nil habet infelix paupertas durius in se,
Quàm quod ridiculos homines facit. *Juv.*
10. Quanto parentes sanguinis vincolo tenes,
Natura ! *Sen.*
11. Quidquid patimur mortale genus,
Quidquid facimus, venit ex alto. *Sen.*
12. Nil ergo optabunt homines ? Si consilium vis,
Permites ipsis expendere Numinibus, quid
Conveniat nobis, rebusque sit utile nostris. *Juv.*
13. Quid sit futurum cras, fuge quærere :
Quem- sors dierum -cunque dabit, lucro
Appone. *Hor.*

Quemcunque dierum. *Quem- -cunque* is no more than one word, here divided by tmesis ; of which see more instances in Chap. XII. Rule 18.

14. ——— Peragit tranquilla potestas,
Quod violenta nequit ; mandataque fortiùs urget
Imperiosa quies. *Claudian.*

RULE 10.

When a question is asked, construe the nominative case, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. Non vires alias, conversa que Numina sentis ?
Cede Deo. *Virg.*
2. ——— Cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus ? *Id.*
3. ——— Tantene animis cælestibus ire ? *Id.*
Num sint tanta, &c.
4. Cur omnium fit culpa paucorum scelus ? *Sen.* Or,
Cur omnium fit culpa paucorum scelus ?
5. Mortem aliquid ultra est ? Vita, si cupias mori. *Id.*
6. Imperia dura tolle ; quid virtus erit ? *Id.*
7. Eheu ! quàm brevibus pereunt ingentia causis ! *Claud.*

8. Unde tibi frontem libertatemque parentis,
Cum facias pejora senex? *Juv.*
Unde fumis tibi, &c. How do you assume, &c.
9. Dicite, Pontifices, in sacro quid facit aurum? *Pers.*
10. O Fortunâ, viris invida fortibus,
Quàm non æqua bonis præmia dividis? *Sen.*
11. Quàm bene depositum terris, ut dignus iniqui
Fructus consilii primis auctoribus instet? *Claud.*
12. Ut valeas animo, quidquam tolerare negabis? *Ov.*
13. ———— Quid enim ratione timemus,
Aut cupimus? *Juv.*
14. Nil ergo optabunt homines! Si consilium vis,
Permites ipsis expendere Numinibus, quid
Conveniat nobis, rebusque sit utile nostris. *Id.*

EXCEPTIONS TO RULE 10.

The learner must remember that the interrogatives *quis*, *quid*, *quod*, *quomodo*, and *uter*, are exceptions to this rule; and so (it may be added here) are other interrogatives derived from these, as, *cujus*, *quotum*, *quotuplex*, *quotusquisque*, *quantulus*, *qualis*, *uterutrobi*, &c. with their adjuncts.

1. ———— *Quid* mirum, noscere mundum
Si possunt homines, quibus est et mundus in ipsis;
Exemplumque Dei quisque est in imagine parvâ?
Mamil.
2. ———— *Vir* bonus est *quis*?
Qui consulta patrum, qui leges juraque servat. *Hor.*
3. *Hora* quota est? *Id.*
4. *Quotum* sunt *ades*? *Plant.*
Quotum *ades* interjacent? *How many houses are between?*
or, as we commonly say, *How many houses off?*
5. *Quotus* enim *quisque* reperiëtur, qui, impunitate et
ignoratione omnium propositâ, abstinere possit in-
juriâ? *Cic.*
Quotus-quisque, &c. *What man in a thousand will be found? &c.*

The reason of all these exceptions may be found in the ninth rule, where we are told, that all such words, in whatever case, must be construed first in their own clauses.

RULE 11.

After the verb *sum*, a verb passive, and a verb neuter, a nom. case is sometimes construed, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. — Meus mihi, suus cuique est *corus*. *Plaut.*
2. Nemo *felus* fatis *sapis*. Nam ego multos sæpe vidi
Regionem fugere consilii, prius quam repertam
habere. *Plaut.*
3. Amantium iræ amoris integratio est. *Ter.*
4. In amore *hec omnia insunt vitia; injuriæ,*
Suspiciones, inimicitie, induciæ,
Bellum, pax rursus. *Id.*
5. Tantus amor laudum, tantæ est *victoria curæ.* *Virg.*
6. — Sua cuique *deus fit dira cupido.* *Id.*
7. Rebus angustis *animosus atque*
Fortis appare. *Hor.*
8. — Ille *potens sui*
Latusque deget, cui licet in diem
Dixisse, 'Vixi.' *Id.*
9. Qui *se, Mæconas, ut nemo, quam sibi sortem*
Sua ratio dederit, seu fors objecerit, illa
Contentus vivat? *Id.*
10. Nimirum *infans pascis videatur, eò quæst*
Maxima pars hominum morbo jactatur cecidit.
11. *Eximia est virtus præstare silentia rebus:* [*Hor.*
At contra, gravis culpa tacenda loqui. *Ov. :*
12. *Quantur, Egisthus quare sit factus adulter?*
In promptu causa est, desidiosus erat. *Id.*
13. Qui non vult *fieri desidiosus, amet.* *Id.*
14. Cede repugnant; cedendo *victor abitis.* *Id.*

RULE 12.

An adverb is not to be construed with a substantiva, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Vehemens* in utramque partem, Menedeme, es *anim.* *Ter.*
2. O Fortuna, ut nunquam *perpetuò* es *bona!* *Id.*
3. O *fortunatos nimium*, bona si sua norint! *Virg.*
4. *Diis aliter visum.* *Id.* *Visum est.*

5. *Sapius ventis agitur ingens*

Pinus. Hor.

6. *Quem res plus-nimio delectavere secundæ,*

Mutatæ quatiunt. Id.

Plus-nimio, strictly two neuter adjectives, here used adverbially,
too much.

7. *Omnes eodem cogimur ; omnium*

Versatur urnâ serius ocys

Sors exitura. Hor.

8. *Sperat infestis, metuit secundis*

Alteram sortem, bene præparatum

Pectus. Id. Bene præparatum pectus sperat, &c.

9. *Vivite. Felices, quibus est fortuna peracta*

Jam sua. Nos alia ex aliis in fata vocamur :

Vobis parta quies. Virg.

Vobis quies est parta. See Rule 22.

10. *Continuò culpam ferro compeſce, priusquam*

Dira per incautum serpant contagia vulgus. Id.

11. *Non tu ſcis, cum ex alto puteo sursum ad furum*
ascenderis,

Maximum periculum inde eſſe, a ſummo ne rursum
cadas ? Plaut.

12. ——— *Certò ſcio,*

Oppidum quodvis videtur poſſe expugnari dolis.

Id.

RULE 13.

After a preposition constantly look for an accusative,
or ablative case.

EXAMPLES.

1. ——— *Id arbitror*

Apprimè in vitâ eſſe utile, ut ne 'quid nimis. Ter.

2. *Veheimens in utramque partem, Menedeme, es nimis.*

Id.

3. *Ingentes animos anguſto in pectore verſant. Virg.*

4. *Scinditur incertum ſtudia in contraria vulgus. Id.*

5. *Continuò culpam ferro compeſce, priusquam*

Dira per incautum serpant contagia vulgus. Id.

6. ——— *Adeo in teneris conſueſcere multum eſt. Id.*

7. *Præcipuum jam inde a teneris impende laborem. Id.*

8. Tutatur favor Euxyhan, lacrymaeque decor;
Gratior ac pulchra veniens de corpore virtus. *Id.*
9. ———— *Laodas*
Fortunam et mores antiquae plebis; et idem,
Si quis ad illa Deus subito te agat, usque recuses.
10. ———— *Vivendi recte qui prorogat horam, [Hor.]*
Rusticus expectat, dum defluat amnis, at ille
Labitur, et labetur, in omne volubilis ævum. *Id.*
11. *Per varios casus artem experientia fecit,
Exemplo monstrante viam. Manil.*
12. Fertilis assiduo si non renovetur aratro,
Nil nisi cum spinis gramen habebit, ager. *Ov.*
13. Uduum et molle lutum es; nunc, nunc properan-
dus, et acris
Fingendus sine fine rotâ. *Pers.*
14. Nil dictu foedum visuque hæc limina tangat,
Intra quæ puer est. *Juv.*

RULE 14.

The word governed must be construed after (generally immediately after) the word which governs it; except, &c.

EXAMPLES.

It may be necessary for the learner to revert to Rule 14. Chap. IX. for the use of the single letters prefixed to certain words hereunder.

1. Nil dictu foedum visuque hæc limina tangat
Intra quæ puer est. *Juv.*
2. Vitæ summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare
longam. *Hor.*
3. Omnium rerum, heus! vicissitudo est! *Ter.*
4. Amantium iræ amoris integratio est. *Id.*
5. ———— Viamque insiste domandi;
Dum faciles animi juvenum, dum mobilis ætas.
Virg.
6. Continuo culpam ferro compesce, priusquam
Dira per incautum serpant contagia vulgus. *Id.*
7. ———— Ingenium res
Adversæ nudare solent, celare secundæ. *Hor.*
8. O miseras hominum mentes! O peïora ceca!
Qualibus in tenebris vitæ, quantisque periclis
Degitur hoc ævi, quodcunque est! *Lucret.*

9. Omnia prius verbis experiri, quam carnis, sapientem decet. *Ter.*

10. Nonne tibi flagitium est, te aliis consilium dare, Foris sapere, tibi non posse auxiliarier? *Id.*

Auxiliarier by the figure paragoned for *auxiliari*, the infinitive of *auxilio*.

11. Pallida mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas.

Regumque turres. Hor.

12. Omnes eodem cogimur; omniura

versatururna ferus ocyus

Sors exitura. Id.

13. Jam te premet nox. *Id.*

14. Raro antecedentem celerem

Deferuit pede pena claudo. *Id.*

Pede claudo is an ablative of the quality, and annexed to *pena*.

CHAP. XI.

RULE 9.

CERTAIN adverbs and conjunctions are connected before the nominative case, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. Quid æternis minorem
Consiliis animum fatigas? *Hor.*

2. ———— Levius sit patientiã,
Quicquid corrigere est nefas. *Id.*

3. Minimum decet libere, cui multum licet. *Sen.*
Decet extra libere minimum. &c.

4. Latius regnes, avidum domando
Spiritus, quã sibi Libyam remotis
Gadibus jungas; et uterque Pænus
Serviat uni. *Hor.*

5. ———— Multa petentibus
Defunt multa. Bene est, cui Deus obtulit
Parcã, quod satis est, manu. *Id.*
Bene est illi. Well is it to him: Well is he.

8. Tutatur favor Eusyalum, lacrymaque decore ;
Gratior ac pulchra veniens de corpore virtus. *Id.*
9. ———— Laudas
Fortunam et mores antiquæ plebis ; et idem,
Si quis *ad illa* Deus subito te agat, usque recuses.
10. ———— Vivendi rectè qui prorogat horam, [*Hor.*
Rusticus expectat, dum defluat amnis, at ille
Labitur, et labetur, in omne volubilis ævum. *Id.*
11. *Per varios casus* artem experientia fecit,
Exemplo monstrante viam. *Manil.*
12. Fertilis assiduo si non renovetur aratro,
Nil nisi *cum spinis* gramen habebit, ager. *Ov.*
13. Udum et molle latum es ; nunc, nunc properan-
dus, et acris
Fingendus *sine fine* rotâ. *Perf.*
14. Nil dictu foedum visuque hæc limina tangat,
Intra quæ puer est. *Juv.*

RULE 14.

The word governed must be construed after (*generally immediately after*) the word which governs it ; except, &c.

EXAMPLES.

It may be necessary for the learner to revert to Rule 14. Chap. IX. for the use of the single letters prefixed to certain words hereunder.

1. Nil dictu foedum visuque hæc limina tangat
Intra quæ puer est. *Juv.*
2. Vitæ summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare
longam. *Hor.*
3. Omnium rerum, heus ! vicissitudo æst ! *Ter.*
4. Amantium iræ amoris integratio æst. *Id.*
5. ———— Viamque insiste domandi,
Dum faciles animi juvenum, dum mobilis ætas.
Virg.
6. Contiano culpam ferro compeſce, priusquam
Dira per incautum serpant contagia vulgus. *Id.*
7. ———— Ingenium res
Adversæ nudare solent, celare secundæ. *Hor.*
8. O miseras hominum mentes ! O pectora cæca !
Qualibus in tenebris vitæ, quantisque periclis
Degitur hoc ævi, quodcunque est ! *Lucret.*

9. Omnia prius verbis experiri, quam carnis, sapientem decet. *Ter.*
 10. Nonne id flagitium est, te aliis consilium dare, Foris sapere, tibi non posse auxiliarier? *Id.*

Auxiliarier by the figure paragoge for *auxiliari*, the infinitive of *auxilior*.

11. Pallida mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas.

Regumque turres. Hor.

12. Omnes eodem cogimur; omniura

versatururna serius ocyus

Sors exitura. *Id.*

13. Jam te premet nox. *Id.*

14. Raro antecedentem sequebatur

Deferuit pede pena claudo. *Id.*

Pede claudo is an ablative of the quality, and annexed to *pena*.

CHAP. XI.

RULE 9.

CERTAIN adverbs and conjunctions are connected before the nominative-case, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. Quid æternis minorem
Consiliis animum fatigas? *Hor.*
2. ———— Levius sit patientiâ,
Quicquid corrigere est nefas. *Id.*
3. Minima decet libere, cui multum licet. *Sen.*
Decet extra libere minimum. &c.
4. Latius regnes, avidum domando
Spiratum, quàm si Libyam remotis
Gadibus jungas; et uterque Pæmus
Serviat tui. *Hor.*
5. ———— Multa petentibus
Desunt multa. Bene est, cui Deus obtulit
Parcâ, quod satis est, manu. *Id.*
Bene est illi. Well is it to him: Well is he.

Qui nummos aurumque recondit, nescius uti
Compositis, metuensque velut contingere sacrum?
Nimirum insanus paucis videatur, eò quòd
Maxima pars hominum morbo jactatur eodem. *Hor.*

The frequent ellipses in this long example demand some extraordinary assistance for the young scholar.

Si quis emat citharas, et comportet eas emptas in unum, deditus nec studiis citharæ nec ulli musæ: si aliquis, qui non est futor, emat scalpra et formas; si homo aversus mercaturis, emat nautica vela; ille undique et meritò dicatur delirus et amens; qui discrepat istis ille, qui recondit nummos aurumque, nescius uti his rebus compositis, metuensque contingere velut sacrum? &c.

EXCEPTIONS TO RULE 10.

1. ——— *Patriæ quis exul*
Se quoque fugit? *Hor.*
2. Huc ades, O Galatea. *Quis est nam ludus in undis?*
3. ——— *Cujæ vox sonat?* *Plaut.* [*Verg.*]
4. *Uterutrum accumbamus!* *Id.*

Which of us shall sit in this place or that?

5. ——— *Uterne*
Ad casus dubios *fidet* sibi certius? Hic, qui
Pluribus affuerit mentem corpusque superbum?
An, qui contentus parvo, metuentisque futuri,
In pace, ut sapiens, aptarit idonea bello? *Hor.*

The exception here is in *uterne*, which of the two? *Uterne fidet sibi certius*, which of these two will rely on himself with more confidence? *Hic* is an instance of the rule itself: *Hic, will he?* And so is *ille*, implied in the interrogative *an*, in the third question; *an ille, or will he?* &c.

RULE 11.

After the verb *sum*, a verb passive, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Est aliquid prodire tenus si non datur ultra.* *Hor.*
Si non datur ire ultra.
2. *Pauper enim non est, cui rerum suppetit usus.* *Id.*
Cui rerum suppetit usus, Who has a sufficiency.
3. ——— *Hic murus æneus esto,*
Nil conscire sibi, nullâ pallefcere culpâ. *Id.*

4. *Exemplumque Dei quisque est in imagine parvâ. Manil.*
5. Qui dabit, is magno fiet mihi major Homero.
Crede mihi, res est ingeniosa dare., *Ov.*
6. ————— Medio tutissimus ibis. *Id.*
7. ————— Ut ameris, amabilis esto. *Id.*
8. Est modus in rebus : sunt certi denique fines,
Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum. *Hor.*
9. ————— Prosperum ac felix scelus
Virtus vocatur. *Sen.*
10. ————— Nam dives qui fieri vult,
Et cito vult fieri. *Juv.*
11. ————— Ultima semper
Expectanda dies homini est : dicique beatus
Ante obitum nemo supremaque funera debet. *Ov.*
12. ————— Vitiis nemo sine nascitur. Optimus ille est,
Qui minimis urgetur. *Hor.*
13. Vive memor lethi : fugit hora. *Perf.*
14. Sæpe rogare soles, qualis sim, Prisce, futurus,
Si fiam locuples, simque repente potens.
Quemquam posse putas mores narrare futuros ?
Dic mihi, si fias tu leo, qualis eris ? *Mart.*

RULE 12.

An adverb is not to be construed with a substantive, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. ————— Id arbitror
Apprimè in vita esse utile, ut ne quid nimis. *Ter.*
2. Verum illud verbum est, vulgò quod dici solet,
Omnes sibi malle melius esse, quam alteri. *Id.*
Omnes malle, esse melius, &c. That all men would rather, that it should be well with, &c.
3. Hoc patrium est potius consuefacere filium
Sua sponte rectè facere, quam alieno metu. *Ter.*
4. ————— Adeo in teneris consuescere multum est. *Virg.*
5. ————— Forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit, *Id.*
6. Rebus angustis animosus atque
Fortis appare ; sapienter idem
Contrabes, ventò nimium secundò,
Turgida vela. *Hor.*

Idem, you also. Thus according to the person of the verb, Idem and Eadem are often rendered ; I also, You also, He also, &c.

7. Doctrina sed vim promeret instam :
Paulum sepulchræ distat inertiae
Celata virtus. Id.
8. Quid tristes querimoniarum,
 Si non supplicio culpa reciditur ? *Id.*
9. ————— Spatio brevi
 Spem longam refeces. Dum loquimur, fugerit
 invida
Ætas : carpe diem, quàm minimùm credula postero. Id.

Quàm minimùm credula, relying as little as possible on, &c. Quàm minimùm, as little as possible. Thus quàm maximùm, as large as possible : quàm minimùm, as little as possible. quàm optimùm, as good as possible : and after this manner is the conjunction quàm to be always rendered, when attached to a word in the superlative degree.

10. ————— *Vivendi rectè* qui prorogat horam,
 Rusticus expectat, dum defluat annis ; at ille
 Labitur, et labetur, in omne volubilis ævum. *Id.*

RULE 13.

After a preposition constantly look for an accusative or ablative case.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Æquam memento rebus in arduis*
Seryare mentem. Hor.
2. *Aurum per medios ire satellites*
Et perrumpere amat saxa. Id.
3. *Virtutem incolumem odimus ;*
Sublata ex oculis quærimus invidi. Id.
Invidi, We invidious mortals, Odimus virtutem, &c.
4. *Est modus in rebus ; sunt certi denique fines,*
Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum. Id.
5. ————— *Quid mirum, noscere mundum*
Si possunt homines, quibus est et mundus in ipsis ;
Exemplumque Dei quisque est in imagine parva ?
Manil.
6. *Est Deus in nobis ; agitante calescimus illo.*
Impetus hic sacre semina mentis habet. Ov.
7. *Sit piger ad penas princeps, ad premia velox ;*
Et doleat, quoties cogitur esse ferox. Id.
8. *Pascitur in vivis livor ! post facta quiescit :*
Tunc silius in merito quemque tuetur honor. Id.

9. Serò respicietur tellus, ubi, fane soluto,
Cecit in immensum panda carina salum. *Id.*
10. ——— Tolluntur in altum,
Ut lapsi graviore ruant. *Claudian.*
11. Pallitur, egregio quisquis sub principe credit
Servitium : nunquam libertas gratior extat,
Quàm sub rege pio. *Claud.*
12. ——— Ultima semper
Expectanda dies homini est ; dicique beatus
Aute obitum nemo supremæque funera debet. *On.*

RULE 14.

The word governed must be construed after, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. Quid sit futurum eras, auge bquerere ;
aQuem fors bdierum -cunque dabit, ducro
dAppone. *Hor.*
2. ——— Ille bpotens c sui
Lætusque adeget, cui dicit fin jdiem
fDixisse, gVixi. *Id.*
3. Privatus billis acensus derat obrevis ;
Commune magnum. *Id.*
Illis census, for illorum census.
4. Plerumque agrata bdivitis vices :
Mundæque parvo dsub clare bpauperum
eCenæ, g sine baulæis et ostro,
Sollicitam fexplicuere hfrontem. *Id.*
5. Non enim gaza, neque consularis
abantiabret hictor miseros btumultus
eMentis, et bcuras laqueata dcircum
eTecta volantes. *Hor.*
6. Non domus aut fundus, non baxis acervus et bauri
Agroto cdomini deduxit bcorpore bfebres,
Non animo curas. *Id.*
Agroto corpore domini.
7. aDefinat elatis quisquam bconfidere rebas ;
bOmnia mors aequat. *Claudian.*
8. Sensit Alexander, ctesta cum avidit din illa
Magnum bhabitatorem, quanto felicior hic, qui
dNil cuiperet ; quam qui totum b sibi pposceret bor-
deni. *Juv.*

9. Vivitur exiguo melius : natura beatis
 Omnibus esse dedit, si quis cognoverit auti. [Cloud.]
10. Fallitur, egregio quisquis sub principe credit
 Servitium : nunquam libertas gravior extat,
 Quam sub rege pio. *Id.*
11. Si metuis, si prava cupis, si educeris ira,
 Servitii patiére jugum ; tolerabis iniquas
 Interiùs leges. Tunc omnia jure tenebis,
 Cum poteris rex esse tui. *Id.*
12. Nec tibi, quid liceat, sed quid fecisse decebit,
 Occurrat ; mentemque domet respectus honesti. *Claudian.*
13. Quære, quid est virtus ; et posce exemplar honesti. *Lucan.*

Now let the learner read the first eight Chapters once, and the last three twice, before he proceeds to Chap. XII.

CHAP. XII.

RULE 15.

WHEN in a sentence there is no finite verb, but only an infinitive, with a nominative case, expressed or understood, construe such an infinitive like an indicative, or some other finite mood, the nominative being construed in its proper place.

EXAMPLES.

1. _____ Ego illud sedulò
 Negare factum. *Ter.* Negare as if negabam.
2. _____ Hinc semper Ulysses
 Criminibus terrere novis : hinc spargere voces
 In vulgum ambiguas ; et quarere conscius arma. *Virg.*
3. _____ Sic omnia fatiis
 In pejus ruere, et retro sublapſa referri. *Id.*
4. Ire prior Pallas. *Id.*
5. _____ Solam nam perfidus ille
 Te colere ; arcanos etiam tibi credere sensus. *Id.*

6. *Solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo*
Sape queri ; et longas in fletum ducere voces. Id.
7. *Instant ardentes Tyrii. Pars duocere muros,*
Molirique arcem, et manibus subvolvere faxa ;
Pars aptare locum tecto, et concludere fulco. Id.
8. *Tum pius Æneas humeris abscindere vestem,*
Auxilioque vocare Deos, et tendere palmas. Id.
9. ————— *Omnes omnia*
Bona dicere, et laudare fortunas meas,
Qui gnatum haberem tali ingenio præditum. Ter.
10. ————— *Facile omnes perferre ac pati,*
Cum quibus erat cunque una ; his se dedere,
Eorum obsequi studiis. Ter.
11. ————— *Totusque moveri*
Mons circum, et mugire adytis cortina reclusis. Id.
Cortina, i. e. The canopy over the Tripod ; say, the Oracle.

RULE 16.

When there occurs an accusative case and an infinitive mood, *quod* or *ut* being left out, construe the acc. first, with the word *that* before it, because it is there virtually a nom. and should therefore, with its adjuncts, be construed like a nom. before the verb.

EXAMPLES.

1. *In causâ facili quemvis licet esse disertum. Ov.*
2. *Quod non vetat lex, hoc vetat fieri pudor. Sen.*
3. *Ars prima regni est, posse te invidiam pati. Id.*
4. *Scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire et hoc sciat alter.*
Perf.
Scire tuum for scientia tua. A verb in the infinitive mood is frequently used as a noun, in all cases.
5. ————— *Errat,*
Quisquis ab eventu facta notanda putat. Ov.
6. *Alium flere quod voles, primus file. Sen.*
Primus file, be first silent yourself of that, quod, &c.
7. ————— *Si vis me flere, dolendum est*
Primum ipsi tibi. Hor.
Dolendum est primum tibi ipse, you must first weep yourself.
8. ————— *Æquum est,*
Peccatis veniam poscentem reddere rursus. Id.
Poscentem, that he who requires veniam pardon, &c.

2. Nimiò præstat, impendiosum te quàm ingratu-
dicier. Plaud.

RULE 17.

Words in apposition must be construed as near to one another as possible.

Note.—Two or more words are said to be in *apposition* when the same thing or person is intended by them: thus, *Marcus Tullius Cicero*: here are three distinct words; but they are all names of the same person, and are therefore said to be in apposition. Words of this description must be construed as near to one another as possible.

EXAMPLES.

1. Effodiuntur opes irritamenta malorum. *Or.*
2. Ignavum fucos pecus a præsepibus arcent. *Virg.*
3. ——— Quoad vixit, credidit ingena.
Payperiem vitium. Hor.
4. Eheu! fugaces, *Posthume, Posthume,*
Labuntur anni! *Id.*
5. ——— Quid terras alio calentes
Sole mutamus? *Patria quis, exul?*
Se quoque fugit? *Id.*
6. Magnum pauperies opprobrium jubet.
Quidvis et facere et pati. *Id.*
7. ——— Quid nos dura refugimus.
Ætas? Quid intactum nefasti
Liquimus? *Id.*

Quid, what, comes first, by Rule 9. then *nos dura ætas*, have we so hardened age, &c. where the auxiliary, *have*, stands before the noun, *we*, by Rule 10.

Quid nefasti, elegantly for *quid, nefesum*, what wickedness.

RULE 18.

All correspondent words must be construed as near to one another as possible.

Note.—By *correspondent words* are meant such as these: *Tantum—qualis*: *Tantum—quantus*: *Sic—ut*: *Ita—ut*: *Adco—ut*: *Adco—usque*: *Huc—usque*: *Ad—usque*: *Potius—quam*: *Plus—quam*: *Magis—quam*: *Prius—quam*: *Quam* after the comparative degree, *Quam* connected with the superlative degree: *Quicumque* (in whatever

case) divided by the figure tmesis: *Jam—inde: Secus—ac: Perinde—ac: Idem—ac: Idem—atque: Æque—ac: Eò—quòd: Huc—illuc: Seryus—ocys, &c. &c.*

These, and other such words, may perhaps in position be so separated each from its fellow, as to be in different clauses; but in construing, the idiom of the English language requires that they be rendered as near to each other as the nature of the sentence will permit; and, in order to effect this, the general way is, not to construe the former of two corresponding words till we can conveniently construe the latter.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Usque adeonè mori miserum est? Virg.*
Efnè, it is; usque adeo, so very, so completely, so entirely, &c.
2. *Præcipuum jam inde à teneris impende laborem. Id.*
Jam inde, immediately; jam inde à, immediately from, &c.
3. *Tale tuum carmen nobis, divine poeta,*
Quale sopor fessis in gramine. Id.

To render this example according to the rule, mind the direction above, not to construe the former word *tale*, till you may take the latter, *quale*: thus, *tale—quale, such as, immediately before sopor.*

4. *At bona pars hominum; decepta cupidine falso,*
Nil satis est, inquit, quia tanti quantum habeas sis.
Quia sis tanti, &c. [Hor.]
5. *Nimirum infanus paucis videatur, eò quòd*
Maxima pars hominum morbo jactatur eodem. Hor.
Eò—quòd, for this reason, that, or in one word, because.
6. *Continuò culpam ferro compesce, prius quàm*
Dira per incautum serpant contagia vulgus. Virg.
7. ——— *More hominum evenit, ut, quod sim nactus*
mali,
Priùs rescisceres tu, quàm ego, tibi quod evenit boni.
[Ter.]

Evenit more hominum, ut tu rescisceres quod mali nactus sim priùs, quam, &c.

8. *Ego vitam Deorum propterea sempiternam esse arbitror,*
Quòd voluptates eorum propriæ sint. Id.
9. *Carpe diem, quàm minimùm credula postero. Hor.*
Quàm—minimum, as little as possible.
10. *Omnes eodem cogimur; omnium*
Verlatur urnâ serius ocys
Sors exitura. Id.

11. *Æquam memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem ; non fecus in bonis
Ab insolenti temperatam
Lætitia. Id.*
Non fecus, not otherwise, in like manner, likewise, also.
12. *Quid sit futurum cras, fuge querere ;
Quem fors dierum -cunque dabit, lucrò
Appone. Hor.*
Remember Rule 9. in quem-cunque.
13. *Quo- nos -cunque feret melior fortuna parente.
Ibimus, O socii. Id.*
14. *O matre pulchrà filia pulchrior,
Quem- criminosis -cunque voles modum
Pones Iambis. Id.*
O filia pulchrior, &c. by Rule 5.
15. *Quà- se -cunque furens medio tulit agmine virgo,
Hâc Aruns subit. Virg.*

Here, not only *qua-* and *-cunque* are two corresponding parts of the same word to be reunited in construction ; but moreover, *qua-* and *hac* have relation to one another, standing, as we observed before of *tantum-quantum* (Chap. X. Rule 9) under like circumstances of government and construction ; and therefore, though these two corresponding words cannot be so immediately united as *serius-acutus*, *non-fecus*, *ad-quòd*, &c. yet, as the rule says, they must be brought as near to one another as possible, which is to be effected by constructing *hac* the first in its own clause, as *quacunque* must be construed first in it's ; thus the correspondence between them will be duly maintained, and that entirely by making *hac* the leading word in one clause, as *quacunque* by Rule 9. must be in the other.

16. *Nulla dies pacem hanc Italie nec fœdra rumpet.
Quo- res -cunque cadent. Virg.*
17. *Qui- te -cunque manent isto certamine casus,
Et me, Turne, manent. Id.*
18. *Ergo age, care Pater ; serviçi imponere nostræ :
Ipse subibo humeris, nec me labor iste gravabit.
Quo- res -cunque cadant, unum et commune peri-
clum,
Una salus ambobus erit. Virg.*
19. *Nascere ; præque diem veniens age, Lucifer, al-
mum. Virg.*

Præ and *veniens* here are one compound word, thus divided by metathesis: *Prævenians*, coming before.

RULE 19.

Generally construe every word in any clause you have entered on after the nom. case, before you proceed to another clause; beginning each clause, as you pass from one to another, with the nom. case and verb, if there be such in it, and finishing it according to Rule 1.

In other words, finish one clause generally before you go to another; and construe each clause in the order prescribed by Rule 1.

Note.—A clause is a part of a sentence contained between two stops.

EXAMPLES.

Here the words in italics must be construed first in the clause.

1. Verum illud *verbum est*, vulgò quod dici solet,
Omnes sibi *malè* melius esse, quam alteri. Ter.
2. Omnia prius *verbis experiri*, quam armis, sapientem
debet. Id.
3. *Nalla est tam facilis res*, quin difficilis fiet,
Quam *inventus factus*. Id.
4. ——— Labor omnia vincit
Improbar, et duris *urgens* in rebus *egestas*. Virg.
5. Continuo *tulpam ferro compeſce*, priusquam
Dira per incautam serpent contagia vulgus. Id.
6. ——— *Forſan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit*;
Durate; et volumet rebus *ſervate ſecundis*. Id.
7. *Optima quæque dies* miseris mortalibus *ævi*
Prima fugit; ſubeunt *morbi*, triſtiſque ſenectus
Et labor, et dura rapit *inclementia mortis*. Id.
8. Stat *ſua* cuique *dies*: breve et irreparabile *tempus*
Omnibus eſt *vita*: ſed famam *extendere factis*,
Hoc virtutis opus. Id.
9. ——— Spatio brevi
Spem longam reſeces; dum loquimur, *fugerit invida*
Ætas; carpe diem, quam minimum *credula poſtero*.
Hor.
10. *Eſt* modus in rebus; ſunt certi denique *ſines*,
Quos ultra citraque nequit conſiſtere rectum. Id.
11. At bona pars hominum, *ſerpta* cupidinè cæcâ,
Nil ſatis eſt, inquit. Id.
12. Qui ſit, Mæcenas, ut nemo, quam ſibi *ſortem*
Seu ratio dederit, ſeu *ſors* objecerit, illâ
Contentus vivat, laudet diverſa ſequentes? Id.

7. Doctrina sed vim promouet instam :
Paulum sepulchro distat inertiae . . .
Celata virtus. Id.
8. Quid tristis querimoniae,
 Si non supplicio culpa reciditur ? *Id.*
9. ——— Spatio brevi
 Spem longam refices. Dum loquimur, fugerit
 invida
Ætas : carpe diem, quàm minimùm credula postero. Id.
- Quàm minimùm credula, relaying as little as possible on, &c. Quàm mi-
 nimùm, as little as possible. Thus quàm maximùm, as large as possible :
 quàm minimùm, as little as possible; quàm optimùm, as good as possible : and
 after this manner is the conjunction quàm to be always rendered,
 when attached to a word in the superlative degree.*
10. ——— *Vivendi rectè qui prorogat horam,*
Rusticus expectat, dum defluat annis ; at ille
Labitur, et labetur, in omne volubilis ævum. Id.

RULE 13.

After a preposition constantly look for an accusative
 or ablative case.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Æquam memento rebus in arduis*
Seryare mentem. Hor.
2. *Aurum per medios ire satellites*
Et perrumpere amat saxa. Id.
3. *Virtutem incolumem odimus ;*
Sublatam ex oculis quærimus invidi. Id.
Intidi, We invidious mortals, Odimus virtutem, &c.
4. *Est modus in rebus ; sunt certi denique fines,*
Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum. Id.
5. ——— *Quid mirum, noscere mundum*
Si possunt homines, quibus est et mundus in ipsis ;
Exemplumque Dei quisque est in imagine parva ?
Manil.
6. *Est Deus in nobis ; agitante calescimus illo.*
Impetus hic sacrae femina mentis habet. Ov.
7. *Sit piger ad penas princeps, ad premia velox ;*
Et doleat, quoties cogitur esse ferox. Id.
8. *Pascitur in vivis livor ! post fata quiescit :*
Tunc stus ex merito quemque tuetur honor. Id.

9. Serò respicietur tellus, ubi, sane soluto,
Cecit in immensum panda carina salum. *Id.*
10. ——— Tolluntur in altum,
Ut lapsi graviore ruant. *Claudian.*
11. Fallitur, egregio quisquis sub principe credit
Servitium : nunquam libertas gratior extat,
Quàm sub rege pio. *Cland.*
12. ——— Ultima semper
Expectanda dies homini est ; dicique beatus
Aute obitum nemo supremæque funera debet. *Ov.*

RULE 14.

The word governed must be construed after, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. Quid sit futurum eras, auge bquerere ;
aQuem- fors bdierum -cunque adabit, clucro
dAppone. *Hor.*
2. ——— Ille bpotens clui
Latusque adeget, cui dicet in jdiem
fDixisse, gVixi. *Id.*
3. Privatus billis acensus derat obrevis ;
Commune magnum. *Id.*
Illis census, for illorum census.
4. Plerumque agrata bdivitibus vices :
Mundæque parvo dsub clare bpauperum
cCenæ, gfine. baulæis et ostro,
Sollicitam lexplicuere bfrontem. *Id.*
5. Non enim gaze, neque consularis
bGentibus et lictor miseros btumultus
cMentis, et bcuras laqueata dcireum
eTesta volantes. *Hor.*
6. Non domus aut fundus, non beris acervus et bauri
Agreto clomini adeduxit bcorpore cfebres,
Non animo curas. *Id.*
Agreto corpore domini.
7. adefinat elatis quisquam bconfidere rebas ;
bOmnia mors aequat. *Claudian.*
8. Sensit Alexander, testâ cum avidit cin illâ
Magnum habitatorem, quanto felicior hic, qui
Nil cliperet ; quam qui totum bîbi apolceret bor-
dem. *Juv.*

11. ——— Tantene animis caelestibus iræ ? *Id.*
Sint nē, or Num possint esse tanta ira, &c.
12. Dolus an virtus, quis in hoste requirit ? *Id.*
An sit dolus an virtus.
13. In tenui labor ; at tenuis non gloria. *Id.*
14. ——— Viamque insiste domandi,
 Dum faciles animi juvenum, dum mobilis ætas. *Id.*
Sunt. Est.

RULE 23.

By a most elegant ellipsis any finite verb may be understood, and inferred by reflection from another verb of like import actually expressed within the period.

EXAMPLES.

1. Impius hæc tam culta novalia miles habebit ?
Barbarus has segetes ? Virg.

From habebit expressed in the first question, it may be ascertained that habebit is implied in the next.

2. ——— Te nostra, Vare, myrica ;
 Te nemus omne canet. *Id.*

The verb must necessarily be rendered twice in the construction, because of the repetition of te : and canet expressed in the second number shews that a like verb is to be supplied in the first, viz. canent, in the plu. number, because its nominative myricæ is so.

3. ——— Cui non rifere Parentes,
 Nec Deus hunc mensâ ; Dea nec dignata cubili est. *Id.*

After Deus is implied dignatus est, to agree with it, as may be inferred from dignata est, expressed in the last clause to agree with Dea.

4. ——— Ipsa te, Tityre, pinus,
 Ipsæ te fontes, ipsa hæc arbusta vocabant. *Id.*
5. Hunc socii morem factorum, hunc ipse teneto. *Id.*

From teneto agreeing with its nom. ipse in the last clause is inferred teneant to agree with the nom. socii in the clause preceding.

6. Hos tibi dant calamos (en accipe) Musæ ;
 Ascrao quos ante seni. *Id.*

Here the verb is implied in the last member of the sentence. Dant shews that it may be derived from do, to give ; and ante shews that it must be in the past tense. — Ascrao seni, to old Hesiod of Ascra in Greece.

7. Nymphæ, noſter amor, Libethrides, aut mihi carmen,

Quale meo Codro, concedite. Id.

The verb implied after the accusative Quale, muſt be inferred from concede; and it muſt be in ſub mood and tenſe as the ſenſe requires.—Nymphæ Libethrides, O ye Libethrian Nymphs; the Muſes ſo called from their ſountain Libethra, in Greece.

8. Nec lupus inſidias pecori; nec retia cervis

Ulla dolum meditantur.

Meditantur to agree with lupus.

9. Hæc nos, “Formoſum Corydon ardebat Alexin:”

Hæc cadem docuit, “Cujum pecus? An Melibœi?”

Hæc, i. e. hæc cuncta, this ſhepherd's reed.

10. Carmina, quæ vultis, cognoscite; Carmina vobis;

Huic aliud mercedis erit. *Id.*

Here erit is an inſtance of ſum uſed for habeo; and from it muſt be ſupplied a proper verb ſux carmina vobis.

RULE 24.

Adjectives are often elegantly uſed as adverbs; and are then joined with verbs in the conſtruction, and rendered adverbially.

EXAMPLES.

1. ———— Oſtroque inſignis et auro

Stat ſonipes, ac fræna ferox ſpumantia mandit.

Virg.

2. Mneſthea, Sergeſtumque vocat, fortemq; Cloanthum;

Clasſem aptent taciti, ſocioſque ad litora cogant. *Id.*

Mneſthea the Greek accusative of Mneſtheus.—Before aptent ſupply the conj. ut, that, which is. often underſtood before ſubjunctive verbs, when it may be ſtrongly inferred from the ſenſe.

3. ———— Ocyûs omnes

Imperio lati parent, ac juſſa faceſſunt. *Id.*

4. Diſſimulare etiam ſperavi, perfide, tantum

Poſſe neſas, tacituſque meâ diſcedere terrâ. *Id.*

5. ———— Nullis ille movetur

Fletibus; aut voces ullas tractabilis audit. *Id.*

6. Tu ſecreta pyram teſto interiore ſub auras

Erige. *Id.*

7. *Precipites vigilate viri, et consistite transtris :
Solvite vela citi. Id.*

8. _____ *Itē :*

Ferte citi flammās : date vela : impellite remos. Id.

9. *Tector, cara, Deos, et te, germana, utramque
Dulce caput, magis invitam accingier artes. Id.*

Cara germana, dear Sister. Invitam accingier, that I unwillingly have recourse to accingier, Inf. m. for accingi.

10. *En quid agam ? Rursusne procōs infra priores
Experiar ? Nomadumque petam cōnubia supplex ?
Id.*

11. _____ *Sequimur te, sancte Deorum,
Quisquis es ; imperioq, iterum parvas evantas
Adsis o placidusque juves. Id.*

Sancte Deorum, holy God. So Estius calls Juno Sancta Dearum, Holy Goddess.

CHAP. XIII.

RULE 15.

WHEN in a sentence there is no finite verb, but only an infinitive, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Tum sic affari, et curas his demere dictis. Virg.*

Affari, or affantur. Demit, or demunt ; the nom. understood being either Creusa (Æn. 2. 775.) or Deus Tyberianus (Æn. 3. 35.) or Phrygii Penates, as in Æn. 3. 153.

2. _____ *Tum fumida lumine fulvo
Involvi, ac totis vulcanum spargere testis. Id.*

Then she (Lavinia) wrapped in smoke, was involved, &c. Vulcanum b. e. ignem. Involuta est. Sparfit.

3. _____ *Tum steriles enervare Sirius agros :
Arebant herbae ; et victum feges agra negabat. Id.*

4. *Tyrrhæusque tuba mugire per æthera clangor. Id.*

5. _____ *Telorum effundere contra
Omne genus Teucri, ac davis detrudere comis. Id.*

6. _____ *Troas contra defendere saxis,
Perq, cavae densi tela intorquere fenestras. Id.*

7. *Turbati trepidare intus, frustra que malorum Velle fugam. Id.*
8. ——— *Turnus paulatim excedere pugna, Et fluvium petere, ac partem, quæ cingitur amni. Id.*
9. *At Rutulo regi ducibusque ea mira videtri Aufoniis. Id.*
10. *Pascentes illæ tantum prodire volando, Quantum acie possent oculi servare sequentum. Id.*
Illæ columbe.
11. *Jamque dies infanda aderat : mihi sacra paravi ; Et falsæ fruges, et circum tempora vitæ. Id.*
12. *Ex illo facere, et retro sublapsa referri Spes Danaûm. Id.*
Ex illo tempore.

RULE 16.

When there occurs an accusative case and an infinitive mood, *quod* or *ut* being left out, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Verum illud verbum est, quod ulgò dici solet.*
Omnes sibi malle melius esse, quàm alteri. Ter.
Omnes malle, negotium esse melius sibi, &c.
2. *Ita comparatam esse naturam omnium,*
Aliena ut melius videant et dijudicent,
Quàm sua ! Id. Oh that the nature of all men, &c.
Oh Naturam omnium esse ita comparatam, &c.
3. *Nihilne esse proprium cuiquam ! Id.*
O ! Nihilne esse, &c. O that nothing, &c.
4. *Omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum :*
Grata superveniet, quæ non sperabitur hora. Hor.
5. *Quis credat, tantas operum sine Numine moles ;*
Et minimis cæcoque creatum fœdere mundum ?
Si fors ista dedit nobis, fors ipsa gubernet. Manil.
Tantas moles operum existere sine, &c.
Mundum creatum esse ex minimis from atoms, cæcoq; fœdere and their uncertain concurrence.
6. ——— *Cuncti se scire fatentur,*
Quid fortuna ferat populi ; sed dicere müssant. Vir.
7. ——— *Cur tamen hos tu*
Evassisse putes, quos diri conscia facti
Mens habet attonitos, et furdo verberare cædit ? Juv.

8. Non facîle invenies multis in millibus unum,
Virtutem pretii qui putet esse sui,
 Ipse decor recti facti, si præmia desint,
 Non movet, et gratis pænitet esse probum. *Ov.*
Pretii sui, of intrinsic value, valuable in itself.

9. Asperius nihil est humili, cum surgit in altum :
 Cuncta ferit, dum cuncta timet ; desævit in omnes,
 Ut se posse putent. *Claudian.*

Humili, than a mean-spirited person. Se posse, that he is possessed of power.

10. Id esse regni maximum pignus putant,
 Si quidquid aliis non licet, solis licet. *Sen.*
Solis ipsius, to themselves only.

11. Nonne id flagitium est, te aliis consilium dare,
 Foris sapere, tibi non posse auxiliari ? *Ter.*
Auxiliarier for auxiliari.

RULE 17.

Words in apposition must be construed as near to one another as possible.

EXAMPLES.

1. Non decet superbum esse hominem servum. *Plant.*
2. Enimvero Dii nos quasi pilas homines habent. *Id.*
3. Sequitur superbos ultor a tergo Deus. *Sen.*
4. ——— Nec me tua fervida terrent
 Dicta, ferox. Dii me terrent, et Jupiter hostis. *Virg.*
5. Si non Euryalus Rutulos cecidisset in hostes,
Hyrtacide Nisi gloria nulla foret. Ov.
6. Livor, iners vitium, mores non exit in altos ;
 Utque latens imâ vipera serpit humo. *Id.*
Iners vitium, a groveling vice. Non exit, does not rise up.
7. Grave pondus illum magna nobilitas premit. *Sen.*

RULE 18.

All correspondent words must be construed as near to one another as possible.

EXAMPLES.

1. Pluris est oculatus testis unus, quàm auriti decem.
Plant.

2. Dum in dubio est animus, paulo momento *huc illuc* impellitur. *Ter.*
3. Omnia prius verbis experiri, *quàm* armis, sapientem decet. *Id.*
4. Ita comparatam esse naturam omnium, Aliena ut melius videant et dijudicent, *Quàm* sua! *Id. Ita-ut. Melius-quam.*
5. Fertilis assiduo si non renovetur aratro,
Nil nisi cum spinis gramen habebit ager. Ov.
Si fertilis ager non renovetur, &c.
6. Ita vita est hominum, *quasi* cum ludas tesseris. *Ter.*
7. Nulla fides pietasque viris, qui castra sequuntur;
Venalesque manus; *ibi* fas, *ubi* maxima merces. *Lucan.*
8. Discit enim citius, meminitque libentius illud,
Quod quis deridet, *quàm* quod probat et veneratur. *Hor.*
9. Hoc patrium est, potius consuefacere filium
Suâ sponte rectè facere, *quàm* alieno metu. *Ter.*

RULE 19.

Generally construe every word in any clause, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. Nonne id flagitium est, te aliis consilium dare,
Foris sapere, tibi non posse auxiliari? *Ter.*
2. Hoc patrium est, potius consuefacere filium
Suâ sponte rectè facere, *quàm* alieno metu. *Id.*
3. ——— Nec me tua fervida terrent
Diâa, ferox: *Dii* me terrent, et Jupiter hostis,
Ulterius ne tende odiis. *Virg.*
4. Tutatur favor Euryalum, lacrymæque decora,
Gratior ac pulchro veniens de corpore virtus. *Virg.*
5. Latius regnes, avidum domando
Spiritus, *quàm* si Lybiam remotis
Gadibus jungas; et uterque Pænus
Seriât uni. *Hor.*
6. Crescit indulgens sibi dirus hydrops,
Nec sitim pellit, nisi causa morbi
Fugerit venas, et aquosus albo
Corpore languor. *Id.*

7. *Auream quisquis mediocritatem*
Diligit, tutus caret obsoleto
Sordibus tecti, caret invidendâ
Sobrius aulâ. Id.
8. *Sæpius ventis agitur ingens*
Pinus ; et celsa graviore casu
Decidunt turres ; feriuntque summos
Fulmina montes. Id.
9. *Æquam memento rebus in arduis*
Servare mentem, non secus in bonis
Ab insolenti temperatam
Lætitiâ, moriture Deli. Id.
10. *Atque hæc perinde sunt, ut illius animus, qui ea pos-*
fidet :
Qui uti scit, et bona ; illi, qui non nititur rectè, mala.
Ter.

RULE 20.

An oblique case, unless it be an adjunct to the nominative, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Continuò rursus ferre compesce, priusquam*
Dira per incautum serpent contagia vulgus. Virg.
2. *Ingentes animos angusto in pectore versant. Id.*
3. ——— *Dabit Deus his quoque finem. Id.*

Accusatives before Datives.

4. ——— *Forſan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit :*
Durate, et voſmet rebus ſervate ſecundis. Id.
5. *Non ignara mali miſeris ſuccurrere diſco. Id.*
6. ——— *Ponantque ſerocia Pæni*
Corda, volente Deo. Virg.
7. ——— *Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes. Id.*
Et, even.
8. *Dûs aliter viſum. Id.*
9. *Degeneres animos timor arguit. Id.*
10. ——— *Quis fallere poſſit amantem ? Id.*
11. *Littus ama ; ———*
Altum alii teneant. Id.
12. *Doctrina ſed nimis promovet infam. Hor.*

RULE 21.

When *sum* is put for *habeo*, &c. construe the dative first, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. ——— Et me fecere poetam

Pierides. *Sunt et mihi carmina. Virg. Ego habeo, &c.*

2. Carmina, quæ vultis, cognoscite. *Carmina vobis : Huic aliud mercedis erit. Id.*

Carmina vobis erunt, i. e. Vos habebitis carmina.

Hæc Ægle habebit aliud mercedis.

Aliud mercedis ; elegant Latin, and better than aliam mercedem.

3. ——— Sunt et sua dona parenti. *Id.*

Et parens meus habet sua dona.

4. Unde hæc, o Palinure, tibi tam dura cupido ? *Virg.*

Unde est tibi, &c. for Unde habes tu hanc tam diram cupidinem.

5. Nulli certa domus : lucis habitamus opacis ;
Riparumque toros, et prata recentia rivis
Incolimus. *Id.*

Nulli est, &c. as if it were, Nullus habet certam domum.

6. Filius huic, fato Divom, prolesque virilis

Nulla fuit. Id.

Huic, fato Divom, fuit nulla filius prolesque virilis ; i. e. Hic, fato Divorum, habuit nullam (nullum) filium prolemque virilem.

Note.—*Filius* and *proles* are of different genders ; the adjective *nulla* belongs to both ; and should, according to the rule on such occasions, be expressed in the masculine, *nullus*. But this rule is not always regarded : in Cicero we find this exception to it, *Non omnis error stultitia dicenda est*. Whence it seems that, if two substantives, with which one adjective agrees, though they be of different genders, do yet mean the same thing, the adjective may in gender agree with either.

7. Omnes, Unde amor iste rogant tibi ? *Virg.*

Unde est tibi, &c. i. e. Unde habes tu istum amorem ?

8. Præterea duo nec tutâ mihi valle reperti

Capreoli. Virg.

Præterea sunt mihi, &c. i. e. Præterea ego habeo duos capreolos repertos in periculosa valle.

9. Nunc ego (namque super tibi erunt, qui dicere laudes,
Vare, tuas cupiant, et tristia condere bella)

Agrestem tenui meditabor arundine musam. Virg.

RULE 22.

By a very common ellipsis the verb *sum* may be understood, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. Stat fui cuique dies, breve et irreparabile tempus
Omnibus est vitæ : sed famam extendere facis,
Hoc virtutis opus. Virg.
2. Nescia mens hominum fati, fortisque futuræ,
Et servare modum, rebus sublata secundis. *Id.*
3. ——— Id arbitror
Apprimè in vitâ esse utile, ut ne 'quid nimis. *Ter.*
4. Bene ubi 'quid discimus consiliâ accidisse, homi-
nem cautum eum
Esse declaramus ; stultum autem illum, cui vortit
malè. *Plant.*
5. *Durum* : sed levius fit patientiâ,
Quicquid corrigere est nefas. *Hor.*
6. *Quisnam* igitur liber ? Sapiens, sibi que imperiosus ;
Quem neque pauperies, neque mors, neque vincula,
torrent. *Id.*
7. Virtus est vitiâ fugere ; et sapientiâ prima
Stultitiâ caruisse. *Id.*
8. Quis credat tantas operum sine Numine moles ;
Ex minimis cæcoque creatum fœdere mundum ?
Si fors ista dedit nobis, fors ipsa gubernet. *Manil.*
9. ——— Quid mirum, noscere mundum
Si possunt homines, quibus est et mundus in ipsis ;
Exemplumque Dei quisque est in imagine parvâ ? *Id.*
10. Nulla fides pietasque viris, qui castra sequuntur ;
Venalesque manus ; ibi fas, ubi maxima merces. *Lac.*
11. Mille hominum species, et vitæ discolor usus. *Perf.*
12. ——— Serpens, fitis, ardor arena
Dulcia virtuti : gaudet patientia duris. *Lutan.*
13. ——— Hi mores ; hæc duri immota Catonis
Secta fuit ; servare modum, finemque tenere,
Naturamque sequi, patriæque impendere vitam ;
Nec sibi sed toti genitum se credere mundo. *Id.*
14. ——— Certè populi, quos despicit Arctos,
Felices errore suo ; quos ille timorum
Maximus haud urget, lethi metus : inde ruendi
In ferrum mens præna viris, animæque capaces
Mortis. *Id.*

RULE 23.

By a most elegant ellipsis any finite verb may be understood, and inferred, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. Dum juga montis *aper*, fluvios dum piscis *amabit*,
Dumq; thymo *pascuntur* apes, dum rose *cicade*;
Semper honos, nomenq; tuum laudesq; manebunt.
2. O mihi sola mei super Astyanactis imago! [*Virg.*
Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat. *Id.*
3. Hic tantum Boreæ *curremus* frigora, quantum
Aut numerum *lupus*; aut *torrentia flumina* ripas. *Id.*
4. Hos *Corydon*, illos *referebat* in ordine *Thyrsia*. *Id.*
5. Pastorum *musam* Damonis et Alphefibi,
(Immemor herbarum quos est mirata *juvenca*
Certantes; quorum *stupefactis* carmine *lynceos*;
Et mutata *suo* requierunt *flumina* *curfus*)
Damonis *musam* *dicamus* et Alphefibi. *Id.*
6. ——— Hic *magnos patide* triumphos,
Hic *ames* dici Pater atque Princeps. *Id.*
7. ——— Me *pascunt* *oliva*,
Me *cichorea*, *levesq;* *malva*. *Id.*
8. ——— Non, *si* *malè* *nunc* et *oliva*
Sic erit. *Id.*
Si sit *malè* *nunc*, *non erit*, &c.
9. Quo *bruta tellus* et *vaga flumina*;
Quo *Styx*, et *invisi horrida* *Tænari*
Sedes, *Atlanteusque finis*
Concutitur. *Id.*
10. Te *pauper* *multis sollicita* *prece*
Ruris colonus; te *dominam æquoris*,
Quicumque Bithynâ *lanceffe*
Carpasium pelagus carinâ. *Id.*
11. Te *Dacus asper*; te *profugi* *Scythæ*,
Urbesque gentesque et *Latium ferox*,
Regumque matres barbarorum, et
Purpurei metuunt tyranni. *Id.*

RULE 24.

Adjectives are often elegantly used as adverbs; and are then joined with verbs in the construction, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. I soror ; atque hostem *supplex affare* superbum. [Virg.]
2. Ipse amens animi, et rumore accensus amaro,
Dicitur ante aras, media inter numina Divûm
Multa Jovem manibus *supplex orasse* supinis. *Id.*
3. Improbe Amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis ?
Ire iterum in lacrymas, iterum tentare precando
Cogitur, et *supplex* animos *submittere* amorì ;
Nequid inexpertum frustra moritura relinquat. *Id.*
4. Id quidem ago ; et *tacitus*, Lycida, mecum ipse
voluto,
Si valeam meminisse. *Id.*
5. Gratatur reduces, et gaza letus agresti
Excipit. *Id.*
6. ——— *Sapiens finire memento*
Tristitiam vitæque labores. *Hor.*
7. Te minor, latum *reget* æquus orbem. *Id.*
8. Vos lene consilium et datis, et dato
Gaudetis alma. *Id.*
9. Serus in cælum redeas, diuque
Latus intersis populo Quirini. *Id.*
10. ——— Peccare docentes
Fallax historias movet. *Id.*
11. Nec quisquam *citus* æque
Tusco denatas alveo. *Id.*
12. Dona præsentis *cape* *latus* horæ, et
Linque severa. *Id.*

CHAP. XIV.

RULE 15.

WHEN in a sentence there is no finite verb, but only an infinitive, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Hinc exaudiri gemitus ; et seva sonare.*
Verbera : tum stridor ferri, tractæq; catenæ. *Virg.*
2. *Hinc exaudiri gemitus, iræq; leonum*
Vincla recusantum, et serâ nocte radentum :

- Sotigerique faes, atque in praeseptibus urfi
Savire; ac formae magnorum ululare laporum.* *Id.*
3. *At matros primò ancipites, aculifq; malignis
Ambigua, spectare rates.* *Id.*
4. *Ecce autem, primi sub lumine folis et ortas,
Sub pedibus mugire solum.* *Id.*
5. *Discessu mugire boves; atq; omne querelis
Impleri nemus; et colles clamore relinqui.* *Id.*
6. *Ille inter cades, Rutulorum elapsus in agros
Confugere, et Turni defendier hospitis armis.* *Id.*
7. *Ut videre virum, fulgentiaq; arma per umbras,
Ingenti trepidare metu: pars vertere terga,
Ceu quondam petiere rates: pars tollere vocem
Exiguam.* *Id.*
8. *Nos pavidi trepidare metu, crinemq; flagrantem
Excutere, et sanctos restringere fontibus ignes.* *Id.*
9. *Nos procul inde fugam, trepidi celerare, recepto
Supplicae, sic merito, tacitique incidere funem.* *Id.*
10. ——— Sequitur (nefas) Ægyptia conjux.
*Unà omnes ruere; ac totum spumare reductis.
Convulsam remis, rostrisq; tridentibus aquor.* *Id.*
11. ——— Conclamat ab agmine Volscens,
*“State, viri, Quæ causa via? Quivè ois in armis?”
“Quove tenetis iter?” Nil illi tendere contra:
Sed celerare fugam in sylvis, et fidere nocti.* *Id.*
12. *Interea Æneas socios de puppibus altis
Pontibus exponit. Multi servare recursum
Languentis pelagi, et brevibus se credere saltu:
Per remos alii.* *Id.*
13. ——— Quæ talia postquam
*Effatus Tarchon, focus consurgere tonsis,
Spumantesque rates arvis inferre Latinis.* *Id.*

RULE 16.

When there occurs an accusative case and an infinitive mood, *quod* or *ut* being left out, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. ——— Unum hoc scito, nimio celerius
*Venire, quod molestum est, quàm id, quod cupide
petas.* *Plaut.*

2. Bene ubi *'quid* discimus *consilium accidisse*, hominem
cantem *cum*
Esse declaramus ; stultum autem *eum*, cui vortit
malè. *Plaut.*
3. Et errat longè meâ quidem sententiâ,
Qui imperium credat gravius *esse* et stabilius,
Vi quod fit, quàm illud, quod amicitia adjungi-
tur. *Ter.*
4. ————— *Laudas*
Fortunam et mores antiquæ plebis ; et idem
Si *'quis* ad illa deus suibò te agat, usque recuses :
Aut quia non sentis, quod clamus, rectius *esse*,
Aut quia non firmus rectum defendis. *Hor.*
5. Ut desint vires, tamen est laudanda voluntas :
Hac ego contentos auguror *esse deos.* *Ov.*
6. Hoc patrium est, potiùs consuefacere filium
Suâ sponte rectè facere, quàm alieno metu.
Hòc pater ac dominus interest ; hoc qui nequit,
Fateatur, *se nescire* imperare liberis. *Ter.*
7. Omnes, quibus res sunt minus secundæ, magis
sunt (nescio quomodo)
Suspiciosi ; ad contumeliam omnia accipiunt magis ;
Propter suam impotentiam *se* semper credunt *negligi.*
Id.

RULE 17.

Words in apposition must be construed as near to one
another as possible.

EXAMPLES.

1. Hic mihi *malorum maximum fructum* abstulit,
Nil timere. *Sen.*
2. ——— Certè populi, quos despicit *Arctos*,
Felices errore suo, quos *ille timorum*
Maximus haud urget, *letbi metus.* *Lucan.*
3. ————— Cur tamen hos tu
Evasisse putes, quos dira conscia facti
Mens habet attonitos, et furdo verberare cædit ;
Occultum quatiente *animo tortore* flagellum ! *Juv.*
4. *Iustum et tenacem propositi virum*
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
Non vultus instantis tyranni
Mente quatit solidâ ; neque *Auster*

*Dux inquieti turbidus Adriæ,
Nec fulminantis magna Jovis manus. Hor.*

RULE 18.

All correspondent words must be construed as near to one another as possible.

EXAMPLES.

1. ——— Unum hoc scito, *nimio celerius*
Venire, quod molestum est, *quàm* id, quod cupide
petas. *Plaut.*
2. Atque hæc *perinde* sunt, *ut* illius animus, qui ea
possidet ;
Qui uti scit, ei bona ; illi, qui non utitur rectè,
mala. *Ter.*
3. Et errat longè meâ quidem sententiâ,
Qui imperium credat gravius esse aut *stabilis*,
Vt quod fit, *quàm* illud, quod amicitia adjungitur.
Id.
4. Nil agimus, *nisi* sponte Dei. *Lucan.*
5. ——— Hoc vitium affert senectus hominibus ;
Attentiores sumus omnes ad rem, *quàm* par est. *Ter.*
6. Pauper enim non est, cui rerum suppetit usus.
Si ventri bene, si lateri est, pedibusque tuis, *nil*
Divitiarum poterunt regales addere *majus*. *Hor.*
7. Omne animi vitium *tanto conspectius* in se
Crimen habet, *quanto major*, qui peccat, habetur.
Juv.
8. Nam velut pueri trepidant, atque omnia cæcis
In tenebris metuunt ; sic nos in luce timemus
Interdum *nihil* quæ sunt metuenda *magis*, *quàm*
Quæ pueri in tenebris pavitant metuuntque futura.
Lucret.
9. ——— Componitur orbis
Regis ad exemplum : nec *sic* inflectere sensus
Humanos edicta valent, *quàm* vita regentis. *Claud.*
10. Fallitur, egregio quisquis sub principe credit
Servitium. Nunquam libertas *gratior* extat,
Quàm sub rege pio. *Id.*

RULE 19.

Generally construe every word in any clause, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Neutiquam officium liberi esse hominis puto,
Cum is nihil promereat, postulare id gratiæ apponi
sibi. Ter.*
2. *Sic vita erat, facili omnes perferre ac pati,
Cum quibus erat cunque unâ ; his se dedere ;
Eorum obsequi studiis ; adversus nemini ;
Nunquam proponens se aliis. Ita facillimè
Sine invidiâ laudem invenias, et amicos pares. Id.*

The infinitives *perferre, pati, &c.* in this example, are to be construed by Rule 15.

3. *Iustum et tenacem propositi virum,
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
Non vultus instantis tyranni
Mente quatit solidâ ; neque Auster,
Dux inquieti turbidus Adriæ,
Nec fulminantis magna Jovis manus.
Si fractus illabatur orbis,
Impavidum ferient ruine. Hor.*
4. *Quàm temerè in nosmet legem sancimus iniquam ?
Nam vitiiis nemo sine nascitur. — Optimus ille est,
Qui minimis urgetur. Amicus dulcis, ut æquum est,
Cum mea compenset vitiiis bona, pluribus hisce
(Si modò plura mihi bona sunt) inclinet, amari
Si volet : Hæc lege, in trutinâ ponetur eadem. Id.*
5. ——— *Porro puer (ut sævis projectus ab undis
Navita) nudus humi jacet, infans indigus omni
Vitæ auxilio ; cum primum in luminis oras
Nixibus ex alvo matris Natura profudit ;
Vagituque locum lugubri complexit ; ut æquum est,
Cui tantum in vita resset transire malorum.
At variæ crescunt pecudes, armenta, feræque ;
Nec crepitacillis opus est ; nec cuiquam adhibenda est
Almæ nutricis blanda atque infracta loquela :
Nec varias querunt vestes pro tempore cæli.
Denique non armis opus est, non mænibus altis,
Quæ sua tutentur ; quando omnibus omnia largè
Tellus ipsa parit, naturaque dædala rerum. Lucret.*

Quid tam sollicitis vitam consumimus annis?
 Torquemurque metu, cæcæque cupidine rerum;
 Alternisque senes curis, dum quærimus ævum,
 Perdimus; et nulla votorum sine beati.
 Victuros agimus semper, nec vivimus unquam.
 Pauperior que bonis quisque est, qui plura requirit;
 Nec quod habet numerat, tantum quod non habet
 optat.
 Cumque sibi parvas usus natura reposcat,
 Materiam struimus magnæ per vota ruinae.
 Luxuriamque lucris emimus; luxuque rapinas;
 Et summum census pretium est, effundere censum.
 Manil.

RULE 20.

An oblique case, unless it be an adjunct to the nominative, &c.

EXAMPLES.

- ibidem Exorto creditor. Virg.
2. ——— Deus ipse facies animumque ministrat. Virg.
 3. Tu ne cede malis; sed contra audentior ito. Id.
 4. Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos. Id.
 5. ——— Vocat labor ultimus omnes. Id.
 6. ——— Bellerophonque petunt per vulnera mortem. Id.
 7. ——— Fœdus miseræ meliora sequentur. Id.
 8. Non vires alias conversa que Numina sentis?
 Cede Deo. Id.
 9. Felix, qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas;
 Atque metus omnes et inexorabile fatum
 Subjecit pedibus strepitumque Acherontis avari. Id.
 10. Stat sua cuique dies: breve et irreparabile tempus
 Omnibus est vitæ: sed famam extendere factis,
 Hoc virtutis opus. Id.
 11. Aude, hospes, contemnere opes, et te quoque dignum
 Fingo Deo. Id.

The vocative is properly an absolute case, and therefore not always confined to any one part of a sentence in its construction.

RULE 21.

When sum is put for habeo, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Omnia adfunt bona, quem penes est virtus. Plaut.*
2. *Tecum habita, et nosces, quam sit tibi curta sup-
pellex. Pers.*
3. ——— *Quid mirum noscere mundum
Si possunt homines, quibus est et mundus in ipsis;
Exemplumque Dei quisque est in imagine parva? Manil.*
4. *Sunt mihi Semidei; sunt rustica Numina, Nympha,
Faunisque, Satyrique, et monticola Sylvani. Ov.*
5. ——— *Pisioribus atque poetis
Quidlibet audendi semper fuit aqua potestas. Hor.*
6. *Non, mihi si lingua centum sint, oraque centum,
Ferreæ vox, omnes scelerum comprehendere formas,
Omnia pœnarum percurrere nomina possum. Virg.*
7. *Velle suum cuique est, nec votis vivitur uno. Pers.
Quisque habet suum velle, i. e. suam voluntatem.*
8. ——— *Certe populi, quos despiciat Arctos,
Felices errore suo; quos ille timorum
Maximus haud urget, lethi metus inde tuendi
In ferrum mens prona viris, animaque capaces
Mortis. Lucan.*

Sometimes *contingo* and *suppetis* are thus used for *habeo*; and then this same rule applies.

9. *Quod satis est, cui contingit, nil amplius optet. Hor.*
10. *Pauper enim non est, cui rerum suppetit usus. Id.*

RULE 22.

By a very common ellipsis the verb *sum* may be understood, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Regium hoc ipsum reor,
Adversa capere. Sen.*
2. *Fronti nulla fides. Juv.*
3. *Udum et molle lutum es; nunc, nunc properan-
dus, et acri
Fingendus sine fine rotâ. Pers.*
4. ——— *Sed quid violentius aure tyranni? Juv.*
5. *Rarus enim ferme sensus communis in illâ
Fortunâ. Id.*

6. ——— Nam *lingua* mali pars pessima servi. *Id.*
 7. Semper inops, quicunque cupit. *Claud.*
 8. Ipsa quidem *virtus* pretium sibi. *Id.*

Pretium sibi, h. e. sui pretii, explained above, Chap. xiii. R. 16.

9. Sensit Alexander, testâ cum vidit in illâ
 Magnum habitatorem, quanto felicior *hic*, qui
 Nil cuperet, *quâm*, qui totum sibi posceret orbem.

Juv.

RULE 23.

By a most elegant ellipsis any finite verb may be understood and inferred, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. Sic te *Divâ potens* Cypri;
Sic fratres Helene, lucida fidera,
Ventorumq; regat pater. *Hor.*
2. Quem mortis timuit gradum,
Qui fœcis oculis monstra natantia;
Qui vidit mare turbidum, et
Infames scopulos Acroceraunia? *Id.*
3. Quid *latet, ut marina*
Filium dicunt Thetidis sub lacrymosa Trojæ
Funera; ne virilis
Cultus in cædem et Lycias proriperet catervas.
Id.
4. *Me dulces dominae Musa Licymniæ*
Cantus; me voluit dicere lucidum
Fulgentes oculos, et bene mutuis
Fidum pectus amoribus. *Id.*
5. ——— Ecce, furit te reperire atrox
Tydidès melior patre:
Quem tu (cervus uti vallis in altera
Visum parte lupum graminis immemor)
Sublimi fugies mollis anhelitu. *Id.*

Lo, brave Diomedes, son of Tydeus, superior to his father, rages to find thee: from whom thou effeminate with panting breath shalt flee; as a hart unmindful of its pasture (fugit here obviously inferred from fugies) flies from a wolf seen in the other part of a valley.

6. ————— Navita Bosphorum

~~Pennis perhorrescit~~; neque ultra

Cæca timet aliunde fata;

Miles sagittas et celerem fugam

Parthi; catenas *Parthi* et Italum

Robur. *Id.*

7. Otium Divos *rogat* in patenti

Prensus *Ægæo*, simul a tra nubes

Condedit Lumam, neque certa fulgent

Sidera nautis:

Otium bello furiosa *Thrace*;

Otium *Medi* pharetra decori;

Grosphæ, non gemmis, neque purpura venale, nec

auro. *Id.*

8. Mentemq; lymphatam Mareotico

Redegit in veros ~~timores~~

Cæsar, ab Italia volentem

Remis *adurgens*; *accipiter* velut

Molles columbas; aut leporem *citus*

Venator, in campis nivalis

Æmonie. *Id.*

Cæsar brought down her (*Cleopatra's*) mind intoxicated with Mareotic wine to real fears, pursuing her with his gallica, &c. Here the verb is twice inferred from the participle *adurgens*.

9. Mæcenatavis edite regibus,

O et præsidium et dulce dectis meum:

Sunt, quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum

Collegisse *juvat*; metaq; fervidis

Evitata rotis, palmaq; nobilis

Terrarum dominos evēhere ad Deos:

Hunc, si mobilium turba *Quiritium*

Certat tergeminis tollere honoribus:

Illum, si proprio condidit horreo

Quicquid de Libycis verritur arcis. *Id. Od. 1. 1.*

10. Ille et nefasto te posuit die,

Quicumque primum; et sacrilega manu

Produxit, arbos, in nepotum

Perniciem opprobriumq; pagi. *Id.*

11. Illum, ô, nefasto te posuit die

Quicumque primum, et sacrilega manu

Produxit, arbos, in nepotum
 Perniciem, opprobriumque pagi;
 Illum et parentis crediderim fui
 Fregisse cervicem, et penetralia
 Sparsisse nocturno cruore
 Hospitis. O. 2. 13.

AL. RULE 24.

Adjectives are often elegantly used as adverbs; and are then joined with verbs in the construction, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. At tu, nauta, vagæ ne parce malignæ arenæ
 Offibus et capiti inhumato.
 Particulam dare. *Hor.*
 Dare particulam vagæ arenæ offibus et, &c.
2. Non hoc jocosæ conveniet lyre:
 Quo, Musa, tendis? Desine pervicacem
 Referre sermones Deorum. *Id.*
3. Mercuri, facundæ nepos Atlantis,
 Qui feros cultus hominum recentium
 Voce formasti catus, et decoræ
 More palæstræ. *Id.*

Construct voce et decoræ more palæstræ last of all, or immediately after Qui, before catus formasti.

4. Regulum et Scauros, animæque magnæ
 Prodigum, Pæno superante, Paullum
 Gratus insigni referam Canna,
 Fabriciumque. *Id.*

I will gratefully sing in lofty strains of Regulus, and the Scauri, and Paullus prodigal of his great (say useful) life, the Carthaginian Hannibal conquering him at the battle of Canna, and Fabricius.

5. Quid, quod usque proximos
 Revellis agri terminos, et ultra
 Limites clientium
 Salis avarus? *Id.*

Quid, what will you say; quod usque revellis, that you are ever plucking up, &c.

THE
LATIN PRIMER:

PART II.

RULES OF POSITION,

Teaching the Classic Way of writing Latin, with regard
to the Arrangement of Words, according to the peculiar
Idioms and Customs of the Latin Tongue.

By the Rev. RICHARD LYNE,
Late Master of the Grammar School at Liskeard.

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THE
LATIN PRIMER.

PART II.

OF THE POSITION OF WORDS IN LATIN
COMPOSITION.

THE grand secret, the great mystery, of the position of words in the Latin tongue, lies principally in these two points, viz.

1. *That the word governed be placed before the word which governs it.*

2. *That the word agreeing be placed after the word with which it agrees.*

These two may be termed the maxims of position ; and from them result various rules, which may be conveniently divided into two classes ; viz.

1. Rules resulting from the government of words.

2. Rules resulting from the agreement of words.

To which add a third class, viz.

3. Miscellaneous rules, not reducible to either of the two classes foregoing.

RULES OF POSITION.

CLASS I.

Rules resulting from the Government of Words.

RULE 1.

A VERB in the infinitive mood (if it be governed) is usually placed before the word which governs it.

RULE 2.

A noun in an oblique case is commonly placed before the word which governs it ; whether that word be a verb, or another noun-substantive, adjective, or participle.

[4]

RULE 3.

Dependent clauses, as well as single words, are placed before the principal finite verb on which such clauses do mainly depend.

RULE 4.

The finite verb is commonly placed last in its own clause.

RULE 5.

Prepositions usually precede the cases governed by them.

CLASS II.

Rules resulting from the Agreement of Words.

RULE 6. First Concord.

The finite verb is usually placed after its nominative case, sometimes at the distance of many words.

RULE 7. Second Concord.

The adjective or participle is commonly placed after the substantive with which it agrees.

RULE 8. Third Concord.

The relative is commonly placed after the antecedent with which it agrees.

RULE 9. Third Concord.

The relative is placed as near to the antecedent as possible.

CLASS III.

Miscellaneous Rules.

RULE 10. Adverbs.

Adverbs are placed before rather than after the words to which they belong.

RULE 11. Adverbs.

Adverbs are in general placed immediately before the words to which they belong; no extraneous words coming between.

RULE 12.

Igitur, autem, enim, etiam, are very seldom placed first in a clause or sentence. The enclitics *que, ne, ve*, are never placed first.

RULE 13.

Tamen is very often and elegantly placed after the first, second or third word of the clause in which it stands.

RULE 14.

Connected words should go together ; that is, they may not be separated from one another by words that are extraneous, and have no relation to them.

RULE 15. Cadence.

The cadence or concluding part of a clause or sentence should very seldom consist of monosyllables.

RULE 16.

So far as other rules and perspicuity will allow, in the arrangement and choice of words, when the foregoing ends with a vowel, let the next begin with a consonant ; and *vice versa*.

RULE 17.

In general a redundancy of short words must be avoided.

RULE 18.

In general a redundancy of long words must be avoided.

RULE 19.

In general there must be no redundancy of long measures.

RULE 20.

In general there must be no redundancy of short measures.

RULE 21.

The last syllables of the foregoing word must not be the same as the first syllables of the word following.

RULE 22.

Many words, which bear the same quantity, which begin alike, or end alike, or which have the same characteristic letter in declension or conjugation, (many such words) may not come together.

THE RULES OF POSITION, WITH THEIR EXCEPTIONS, EXEMPLIFIED.

RULE 1.

“**A** VERB in the infinitive mood (if it be governed) is usually placed before the word which governs it.”

EXAMPLES.

1. *Amicum ledere ne joco quidem licet.*
2. *Amor misceri cum timore non potest.*
3. *Dari bonum, quod potuit, auferri potest.*
4. *Eripere telum, non dare irato decet.*
5. *Tacere sæpe tutum est.*

EXCEPTIONS.

1. When the ear informs that the infinitive mood would sound better after the word which governs it, to gratify the ear, place it after, as Cicero has done in the following instance: “*Ex quibus neminem mihi necesse est nominare; vosmet vobiscum recordamini; nolo enim cujusquam fortis atque illustri viri ne minimum quidem erratum cum maximâ laude conjungere.*” If *nominare* had preceded *necesse est*, the cadence would have been injured by a monosyllable; and if *nolo* were to follow its infinitive *conjungere*, a dactyl and a spondee would be there formed, where in prose such a measure should be never found, namely, in the cadence: for what is the proper cadence of a verse may very well begin, but should not conclude, a sentence in prose; the solemn harmony of prose being so far removed above such affectation, as the majestic marching of a soldier is more noble than the dancing of a jig.

2. To avoid a concurrence of vowels, the infinitive moved may sometimes follow the word that governs it; as, "*Bonus puer amat intelligere*," rather than *intelligere amat*. The reason of which is, that a concurrence of vowels is apt sometimes to impede the voice, by causing a very unpleasant hiatus, or opening of the mouth, and suspending for a while the organs of speech, so as to make them labour in their office, as any one may sensibly perceive by reading aloud this line of Ovid,

"Omne solum forti patria est, ut piscibus æquer."

The difficulty of uttering *patria est* is absolutely felt, the movements of the tongue in getting through the *ia-e* are so very awkward: and therefore this concurrence of vowels is thus condemned by Quintilian (whose opinion to support my own, for the learner's assurance, I shall quote on many occasions): *Tum vocalium concursus: qui cum accidit, biat et interficit, et quasi laborat oratio.*

RULE 2.

"**A** NOUN in an oblique case is commonly placed before the word which governs it, whether that word be a verb, or another noun-substantive, adjective or participle."

EXAMPLES.

1. *Beneficia dare* qui nescit, injuste petit.
2. *Amicos res optimæ pariunt, adversæ probant.*
3. *Fortunam citius rapias, quàm retineas.*
4. *Inopi beneficium bis dat,* qui eeleriter dat.
5. *Dare fidei reminiscitur.* Vehementer irâ excanduit.
6. *Mens saturi præscia. Patri similis.*
7. *Amor et melle et felle est secundissimus.*

EXCEPTION.

The exception to this rule is as that to the foregoing. To facilitate the utterance, or to gratify the ear, the

word governed may be set after that which governs it; and the ear is thus oftentimes gratified, when the word governed, being longer than that which governs it, is therefore set after it; as we shall see hereafter.

RULE 3.

“**D**EPENDENT clauses, as well as single words, are placed before the principal finite verb, on which such clauses do mainly depend.”

Note.—Not only single words, but, by a kind of link or chain connecting several words together, whole clauses may be dependent on one word, and come under the general maxim of being placed before it.

EXAMPLES.

1. Cæsar says, that of all the Gauls the Belgæ were the bravest, because merchants least of all conversed with and brought them those things which effeminate the mind; *Atque ea, quæ ad effeminandos animos pertinent, important.*

Here the pronoun *ea* being governed of the verb *important*, is therefore put before it. But why should the intermediate clause *quæ ad e. a. p.* come also before *important*? Because, for perspicuity, the relative *quæ* should not be separated from its antecedent *ea*; and if *quæ* cannot be separated from *ea*, much less can *ad effeminandos animos pertinent* be separated from *quæ* by the intervention of *important*, which would be giving to *quæ* a new verb, and spoil the sense; so that *important* is necessarily placed last here, not only *ea* its immediate dependent being to come before it, but likewise that whole intermediate clause, which through the medium of *ea* depends on it also.

2. *Cæsar was desirous of doing a kindness to his friend's son, who was then with the army in Spain.—Cæsar amici filio qui tum in Hispaniâ militabat, beneficium agere cupiebat.*

Cupiebat is here the principal finite verb, and is properly placed last in the sentence. The infinitive *agere* comes before it by R. 1, being governed of it; for

the like reason, by R. 2, *beneficium* the accusative, and *filio* the dative, are set before *agere*, they being both governed by that infinitive ; nor can *amici* by any means be separated from *filio*, with which it is even naturally connected : and *Cæsar* stands foremost here, as being the nominative case ; while that entire clause *qui tum in Hispaniâ militabat* comes before *cupiebat*, and before *beneficium agere* too, that the relative *qui* and its adjuncts may follow the antecedent *filio* as soon as possible, according to R. 9. Thus is the position of every word in this sentence regularly accounted for, (*as, by some rule or other, there is scarcely a word in all the volumes of Cæsar, but its right position may be accounted for ;*) and thus it appears that the principal finite verb *cupiebat*, being placed last, is placed where it ought to be.

3. Suppose more words under this same government ; the principal verb *cupiebat* will still retain its position :— Thus,

Cæsar wished to do a kindness to his friend's son, who was then with the army in Spain, and who had before, in the late wars, with great zeal commanded some horse.—Cæsar amici filio, qui tum in Hispaniâ militabat, atque idem jam antea bellis prioribus equitatui sedulè præfuerat, beneficium agere cupiebat.

Here every word from *qui, tum, &c.* to *præfuerat*, having relation to *filio* the antecedent, must by R. 9 be immediately annexed to it ; and consequently because by R. 2 *filio* comes before *beneficium agere cupiebat*, all those fourteen words, from *qui* to *præfuerat*, must precede likewise.

4. If it had been the father, Cæsar's friend (whose name, we will say, was *Lentulus*), that had commanded some horse in Cæsar's wars, and Cæsar therefore wished to serve his son, still all relative terms, having relation to *filio*, must, as well as *filio*, be set before the principal verb *cupiebat* : Thus,

Cæsar amici filio, qui tum in Hispaniâ militabat, et cujus pater Lentulus (nam hoc erat nomen amico) jam antea bellis prioribus equitatui præfuerat, beneficium agere cupiebat.

EXCEPTION.

The exception to this third rule is, when the sentence is very long and complicated ; when it is made up of so

many kindred and dependent clauses, that, were they all to come between the principal verb and nominative case, the relation between that verb and its nominative might be obscured or lost.

When this happens, to avoid prolixity, the principal verb and nominative case must be brought together, either at the beginning of the sentence, or at the end; rather at the beginning; though sometimes the whole period may receive a peculiar force and energy from the principal verb and nominative case being set last. However, in general, the principal verb and nominative case of a long sentence should be in the fore-front; and remember, that if the chief verb have any words immediately depending on it, as *cupiebat* above has *agere beneficium*, it will attract them, and they must all go together. Thus if in the foregoing example the sentence had been somewhat more extensive, the principal verb, its nominative case and immediate dependents would appear better in the beginning:—As,

Cæsar wished to do a kindness to his friend's son, who was then with the army in Spain, and whose father Lentulus (for so his friend was named) had in former wars with great zeal commanded the cavalry, and at length, worn out with war and wounds rather than old age, had died at Adrumetum in Africa. Cæsar beneficium agere cupiebat amici filio, qui tum in Hispaniâ militabat, et ejusdem pater Lentulus (nam hoc erat nomen amico) bellis prioribus equitatus sedulè præfuerat; et tandem militiâ potius et vulneribus quàm etate confectus, in Africâ apud Adrumetum vitâ functus fuerat.

Note.—It being said above, that a sentence may sometimes acquire an increased energy from the principal verb and its nominative being placed last; it may be useful here to exhibit an instance of it. There is a striking one in Seneca, *De Benef. l. 6, c. 31*, where that author speaks of the proud expedition of Xerxes, and the shameful rout he met with from a few Greeks.

Divina atque humana impellentem, et mutantem quicquid obstitit trecenti stare jusserunt. Stratusque per totam passim Græciam Xerxes intellexit, quantum ab exercitu turba distaret.

This position of the nominative case and verb is then most proper, when any particular emphasis belongs to them, or something, whatever it be, that is extraordinary, and demands attention. Xerxes invaded Europe with fleets and armies so immense as to be almost innumerable. Yet thus omnipotent, as he fancied himself, he met with an unexpected obstacle at Thermopylae, where his march was stopped, not by numbers equal to his own, but by a little troop of three hundred Spartans, under their brave king Leonidas; which is a circumstance most remarkable: and therefore, in the passage above, this little troop, *trecenti*, and what they achieved, *stare jusserunt*, are judiciously set in that part of the sentence, namely, at the cadence, which is ever apt to strike more forcibly on the mind, and to be retained longest, rebounding and abiding, as it were, on the ears of the audience.

Again, that this same Xerxes, the proudest, vainest mortal that ever lived, should be so brought to a right way of thinking, as to perceive the difference between a multitude and an army, is what in such a man one would hardly expect; and therefore in the same passage we find the second cadence to consist in *Xerxes intellexit*.

Farther, because it is truly so, that a multitude, an undisciplined mass of men, whether they be armed with Persian sabres or Gallic pikes, do not constitute, but are very inferior to, an army; and because this reflection may lead to prudent counsels, it is a circumstance that demands attention; and therefore the subject or nominative case and its verb being in this proposition, the words of most import are there placed where they will be most noticed, i. e. at the close; thus, *Quantum ab exercitu turba distaret*. The futility and inferiority of the rabble, by being propounded last, are likely to make the last impression, and the reflection therefore to be most attended to; for, both in hearing and in reading, those ideas strike most which strike last, and those impressions are most sensibly felt, and the longest retained, which are last made. This is as natural in the human mind, as it is for most echoes to repeat not the rise but the fall of sounds, even that with which the air is last affected;

and with which only the ear is twice saluted, because it is that which is last and most strongly reverberated.

RULE 4.

“THE finite verb is commonly placed last in its own clause.”

Verbo sensum cludere (says Quintilian) *multo si compositio patiatur, optimum est: in verbis enim sermonis vis inest.*

Instr. 9, 4.

EXAMPLES.

1. Negandi causa avaro nunquam *deficit*.
2. Nimium altercando veritas *amittitur*.
3. Nil proprium *ducas*, quod mutarier *potest*.
4. Necessesse *est*, multos *timeat*, quem multi *timeant*.

Though in fact the present rule is little else than what hath been already inculcated; for if infinitives must come before finites, and oblique cases before the verbs which govern them, it is plain that finite verbs must come last; yet this is properly made an express rule, that the learner may take due heed to the position of that word which is truly defined to be the chief word in every sentence, and indeed on that very account to be generally placed last.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. To avoid an improper concurrence of vowels, or on any other account to gratify the ear, the finite verb may have another position than that to which this rule consigns it. So the mind be duly informed, we may always soothe the ear. And therefore, when Quintilian says that the verb should be last, if possible, he immediately adds, *at si id asperum erit, cedat hec ratio numeris; ut sit apud summos Græcos Latinosque oratores frequentissimè.* And again, *ex loco transferuntur in locum (verba) ut jungantur, quo congruunt maximè.*

2. When the verb is a monosyllable, then it should not take the last place in a clause or sentence: for such

words spoil the cadence, making it sudden and abrupt; which, unless occasion requires it to be so, should be carefully avoided. Whether the cadence should be soft and harmonious, or grave and serious, it must not be abrupt. Cicero was extremely nice and exact in forming the latter part of his periods, so choosing and planting his words, that his sentences might easily and gradually come to their close. For, as Quintilian observes, though there should be harmony in the whole, yet that harmony is most needed, and the effect of it most evident, in the close: *Magis tamen et desideratur in clausulis et apparer* (numerus.).

RULE 5.

“**P**REPOSITIONS usually precede the cases governed by them.”

EXAMPLES.

Eo in urbem. Sub iudice lis est. Post fata quiescit
Nunquam libertas gravior extat,
Quam sub rege pio.

EXCEPTIONS.

This rule is contrary to the general maxim of placing the word governed before the word which governs it; yet the case itself is so far congruous to the general position, that there is no rule which has more exceptions than the present.

1. *Versus*, towards, is set after its case; as *Londinum versus*, towards London.

2. *Tenus*, as far as, is set after its case; whether that case be an ablative or genitive; as *Portâ tenus : aurium tenus*.

3. *Penes*, in the power of, may follow its case; as *Omnia adsunt bona, quem penes est virtus*. *Plaut.*

4. *Usque*, even to, or as far as, whether with or without a concomitant particle, is elegantly set after its case; as *Romam usque*; *ad Romam usque*; *trans Alpes usque*; *ab Athenis usque*.

3. *Cum*, *with*, is commonly set after these words, *me, te, se, quô, quâ, quî, quibus, nobis and vobis*; as *mecum, tecum, &c.*

In short, there is hardly any preposition which may not be sometimes found after its case. Here follow a few instances more rare than the foregoing:

Tempora circum. Virg. *Pocula circum.* Lucret.

Quem contra. Cic. *Populo coram.* Suet.

Specula de montis. Virg. *Montibus in nostris.* Id.

Studia in contraria. Virg. *Quercus inter et ilices.* Hor.

Corpore pro Nymphæ. Ov. *Me sine.* Virg.

Vitiis nemo sine nascitur. Hor. *Massâ latuere sub ipsâ.* Ov.

Fluvius subter labere Sicanos. Virg. *Membra super.* Luc.

Scopulum super. Phad. *Hæc super imposuit.* Ov.

Quos ultra citra que. Hor. *Mortem aliquid ultra est?* Sen.

These liberties, used both by prose writers and poets, the learner may adopt, to assist metre in verse; and at all times for euphony, or emphasis.

RULE 6. First Concord.

“THE finite verb is usually placed after its nominative case, sometimes at the distance of many words.”

Though we have seen this very fully exemplified in former rules, yet this position of the verb with respect to its nominative case, or rather the position of the nominative case itself, has not been yet distinctly attended to; and they who instruct children, know the danger of leaving any thing to be gathered by inference, however obvious. It is necessary moreover to propose this rule, as it affords an opportunity of looking into its exceptions, which are important.

This rule, in other words, is, *The nominative case is commonly set before its verb.*

EXAMPLES.

1. *Mors omnibus est communis.* Cic.

2. *Sylla omnes suos divitiis explevit.*

3. *Amor misceri cum timore non potest.*

EXCEPTIONS.

1. In very short sentences the nominative case is frequently set after the verb; as, "*Quare, patres conscripti, secedant improbi.*" *Cic.* "*Occisus est cum liberis Marcus Fulvius, consularis.*" *Id.* "*Crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus.*" *Id.* "*At scissabantur multi.*" *Id.*

2. And in longer sentences, to improve the cadence, the nominative may follow the verb; obliques and infinitives, if there be any, being still placed foremost, according to rules 1; 2; as,

"*Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientiâ nostrâ? Quamdiu etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet? Quem ad finem sese effrænata jactabit audacia?*" *Cic.*

Read the nominative *audacia* here before *jactabit*, the cadence will be ruined, and the ear will immediately determine that it is very properly placed after; whereas, if you read *furor*, the other nominative after *eludet*, the ear will be no less offended there. This shews, that on such occasions the ear is to be consulted, and that the proper place of the nominative is before the verb, unless harmony require it to be after, perspicuity at the same time allowing it to be so.

3. Because, as we have been already advised, the cadence is that part of the period which makes most impression on the mind; and because sentences, as well as discourses, if well constructed, will ever grow more emphatic as they advance, according to that of Quintilian, *Augeri enim debent sententiae et insurgere*: for these reasons, if in the nominative case there be any thing that should strike most, and draw much attention, the cadence of course is the place for that word to appear in; as,

"*Aderat janitor carceres, carnifex prætoris, mors terrore sociorum et civium Romanorum, liâor Sestius.*"

Cic. in Ver.

Whoever, says Mons. Rollin in his *Belles Lettres*, speaking of this passage, whoever should put *liâor Sestius* in the beginning, would spoil the period. The dreadful apparatus of this executioner, this *carnifex*, as Cicero re-

peatedly styles him in his pleadings against Verres, should go before him.

"Quid putem? Contempumne me? Non video, nec in vitâ, nec in gratiâ, nec in rebus gestis, nec in hac meâ mediocritate ingenii, quid despiciere, possit Antonius."

Cic. Philip. 2.

Cicero meant, that, of all the people in the world, the last was Antony, to whom, on any score of merit, he should expect to be an object of contempt. He has clearly shewn his meaning, by placing *Antonius* in the cadence; and by the same position of that word he has fully expressed his own contempt of Antony.

"*Hastâ posita pro æde Jovis Statoris bona Cnei Pompeii: (miserum me! consumptis enim lacrymis, tamen infixus animo heret dolor!) bona inquam, Cnei Pompeii Magni vocî acerbissimæ subjecta præconis.*" *Cic. Philip. 2.*

Cicero upbraids Antony with the cruel and shameful manner in which he had insulted Pompey the Great, the champion of Roman liberty, and more than once the saviour of the state. Antony had confiscated the goods of that illustrious Roman, and had even exposed them to sale at public auction. Now it was not the auction, (*hastâ posita*) nor the place where the auction was holden, (*pro æde Jovis Statoris*) but the *bona Cnei Pompeii*, it being Pompey's goods that were so dishonoured; this was the circumstance by which Cicero would inflame the senate with indignation against his adversary; and therefore, with great judgment, this nominative and its adjuncts (*bona Cnei Pompeii*) conclude the first sentence.

In that charming parenthesis, again, how admirably does the nominative *dolor* strike the last blow, that it might thereby be *infixus*, enstamped and rooted, as in the speaker's own mind, so also in the breast of his audience! And surely, if there be any thing in the position of words, *dolor* is most critically planted here, whether the orator had in view to kindle the like passion in the bosoms of the conscript fathers, or to testify his own fixed resentment at such indign usage of Pompey; and that, though he did not weep indeed, his tears being all exhausted, there still remained in his mind that which was inextricable, and which would gore him to the last—indignant grief.

But in the cadence, at the close of the whole passage, we find *praconis*, not *bona Cnei*, &c. and that with peculiar propriety. The dignity of the personage here spoken of had been already sufficiently attended to. Pompey once critically named, and every thing being gained that could be from the respect which the senate entertained for that character, (here, however, and not before, most seasonably amplified by the style and epithet of *Magni*) it was the artful management of Cicero to give most force now to that aggravating term *praconis*, the common-crier; the instrument of Antony in profaning Pompey's honour.

"*Stat sua cuique dies.*" *Virg.*

More than the measure of the verse, the natural importance of this nominative *dies* here, *that fatal day*, is happily accorded to by its being there placed, where it must needs make the last and most sensible impression on the reflecting mind. Transpose these words, thus,

Cuique dies sua stat.

Here is no false quantity, but the verse much deformed; because *dies* is spoiled of its dignity by that too speedy transition which must now be made to the words that follow. So much in writing may be lost or won by the position of a single word; and so much may be effected by a well-judged cadence. *Sape tamen est vehemens aliquis sensus in verbo; quod si in mediâ parte sententiae latet, transire intentione, et obscurari circumjacentibus solet: in clausulâ positum assignatur auditori et infigitur.* Quint.

4. The nominative case is properly set after its verb, when it (the nom.) is the antecedent to a relative that cannot well come before that verb, nor yet by the intervention of other words be separated from its antecedent: As, in Cicero,

"Lucius Rubrius Cassinas fecit hæredem. Et quidem vide, quam te *amavit is*, *qui* albus atervè fueris ignorans, fratris filium præterit!"

This is a sarcasm of Cicero against Antony, who had boasted of his having been named as heir in more wills than Cicero ever was. Cicero allows this; but accounts for it. He insinuates, that Antony had forged many of the wills in which he had been so greatly favoured.

Lucius Rubrius of Cassinum, says he, made you his heir, in preference to his own nephew; a strange instance of affection this, in one who knew nothing of you! In this passage *is*, the nominative to *amavit*, is the antecedent, and *qui* the relative: *Is* is the pretended testator, *qui albus ateræ*, &c. the circumstance by which it should seem that he was only a pretended testator, that is, the antecedent. *Is*, to whom Antony became heir, and the relative *qui*, to whom Antony was never known, denote the same man. Of course, the inconsistency, which Cicero alludes to, is strengthened and made more flagrant by those two members of the period, *is qui* being thus united; but united they could not be, if the nominative *is* were placed before *amavit*; for if it were so placed, the relative *qui* could not accompany it without entirely mutilating and dismembering the whole texture of the sentence.

From all that has been said under this rule, there are three inferences to be drawn:

1. That a judicious position of words mightily conduces to the strength and beauty of a discourse: hence the importance of these rules.

2. That special care should be had to form an easy, flowing and harmonious cadence. *V. infra* R. 15.

3. That into the cadence should be thrown (so it be done with perspicuity and order) not only a nominative case, but any other word, which, being of extraordinary import, may by that position be set off to advantage, and obtain its due weight. Thus Cicero, in the example above, gave great strength to *præconis* by setting it in the cadence, whereas in its natural place before *voci acerbissima* that word would have been lost almost in insignificance. And thus, when Quintilian in his chapter *de Compositione*, speaking of the cadence, would give an instance of a very fine one, he chose one from Cicero's second Philippic, consisting of the adverb *postridie*.—"Quale est illud Ciceronis; *Ut tibi necesse esset in conspectu Populi Romani vomere postridie*. Transfer hoc ultimum; minus valebit. Nam totius ductus hic est quasi mucro: ut per se sædæ vomendi necessitati (jam nihil ultra expectantibus) hanc quoque adjiceret deformitatem, ut ci-

bus teneri non posset postridie. To vomit after wine betrays intemperance : but to retch and disgorge *postridie*, *the day after*, shews the excess of the day preceding to have been indecent indeed : hence the importance of *postridie* in this passage ; and the reason of its appearing in the cadence, there nicely planted to badge Antony with the deformed and bestial character of a drunkard.

RULE 7.

“THE adjective or participle is commonly placed after the substantive with which it agrees.”

EXAMPLES.

1. “Ab eo ordiri volui maximè, quod et *asati tui* esset aptissimum, et *auctoritati mee.*” *Cic.*
2. “*Rebus presentibus* adjungit atque annectit futuras,” *Id.*
3. “*Vitæ cursum* videt, ad eamque degendam præparat *res necessarias.*” *Id.*
4. “*Generi animantium omni* est a naturâ tributum, ut *se, vitam, corpusque tueatur.*” *Id.*
5. “*Ambitio major : vita tristior.*” *Id.*

EXCEPTIONS.

1. To avoid a disagreeable concurrence of vowels, there may be frequent occasion to set the adjective before its substantive : as, “*Innuba puella ; — hæc disciplina.*” See other instances under the following exception.

2. In Cicero the adjective often precedes the substantive when the latter consists of more syllables than the former, especially if the adjective be a very short word, and the substantive a long one ; as, “*Hæc disciplina igitur ; hoc animal ; magnæ dissimilitudines ; ulla officii præcepta ; propria est ea præceptio Stoicorum ; sequemur hoc quidem tempore, et hac in questione potissimum Stoicos ; in eo studio statim consumpsi.*” *Cic.*

Unless there are manifest reasons for the contrary, longer words should generally be placed after those that

are shorter; for when polysyllables are succeeded by short words, especially by monosyllables, the language is deformed and trunkless. The basis of a period is its cadence. *Clausula est sedes orationis*, says Quintilian; and as a wise builder will be careful to give much strength to the ground-work, so good composition requires that long words do in general, as by their own weight, incline towards the cadence, which is then made more gradual; the period throughout is strengthened; and by such periods the whole discourse becomes nervous and sedate.

3. When the substantive, with which the adjective agrees, has a genitive case depending on it, the adjective is better placed first, and the genitive next, the substantive, on which the genitive depends, being set last of the three; as, "His ergo *sanctissimis reipublicæ vocibus* panca respondebo." *Cic.* "*Nulla enim vita pars.*" *Id.* "*Illud forense dicendi, hoc quietum disputandi genus.*" *Id.* "*Ulla officii præcepta.*" *Id.*

4. When the substantive, with which the adjective agrees, is itself a genitive case governed of another substantive; then also the adjective may be first of the three; and the genitive, according to R. 2, before the substantive which governs it; as, "*Omnium Gallorum copia.*" "*Ut par sis in utriusque orationis facultate.*" *Cic.*

5. Sometimes the adjective is set before the substantive for no other reason than only to gratify the ear: *Bonus puer. Celer equus. Magnum studium. Summum bonum.*

We must not think scorn of the ear's judgment, to which our master, Quintilian, makes great concessions: *Optimè autem de illa [compositione] judicant aures; quæ et plena sentiunt, et parùm expletq; desiderant; et frágosis offenduntur, et lenibus mulcatur, et contortis excitantur, et stibilia præbent; clauda deprehendunt, redundantia et nimia fastidiunt.* *Inst.* 9; 4. Nay, the ear, he says, is so general, so nice a judge, that even illiterate persons thereby are charmed with a good composition, though they cannot, like the scholar, account for the pleasure they receive, nor give the reason why. *Ideoq; docti rationem componendi intelligunt, etiam indocti voluptatem.* *Ibid.* By all means therefore let

the learner consult his ear, repeating to himself again and again the same words in divers positions, always however within the prescript of rules; and by degrees use will enable him to ascertain the right position, *quoad numerum*.

RULE 8.

“THE relative is commonly placed *after* the antecedent with which it agrees.”

EXAMPLES.

1. “Cognosces ex his *litteris*, *quas* liberto tuo dedi.” *Cic.*
2. Male secum agit *ager*, medicum *qui* heredem facit.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Mons. Lancelot, in his *New Method*, &c. well observes, that the relative *qui*, &c. should generally be considered as between two cases of the same substantive; and then by the third concord it agrees with the foregoing substantive, as the true antecedent, in gender, number and person; by the second concord, with the following substantive, in case, gender and number. These two substantives are sometimes actually expressed, both the one and the other; as, “*Bellum tantum, quo bello omnes premebantur, Pompeius confecit.*” *Cic.* “*Ultra eum locum, quo in loco Germani confederant.*” *Cæs.* “*Dicere instare, quo die frumentum militibus metiri oporteret.*” *Id.* Cæsar, a most exact writer, was fond of this phrase; and it should always be adopted, when without it there may be any danger of ambiguity, as the following instance will shew; “*Leodamantem, Cleophili discipulum, qui Cleophilus, &c.*” *Apul.* If *Cleophilus* had not been repeated, *qui* might erroneously be referred to *Leodamantem*, instead of the true antecedent *Cleophili*. Thus much it was necessary to premise for a right understanding of what follows.

Of these two cases, between which the relative is said to stand, that which follows the relative is usually omitted, the other, the true antecedent, is more commonly expressed, and from hence arises the present rule.

But it happens sometimes, and elegantly, that the true antecedent is omitted, and the following case expressed, which, though in fact no exception to the rule, yet appears to be so, and must be attended to accordingly.—Here are instances of this apparent, though no real, exception :

1. " *Nemini credo, qui dives blanditur pauperi.*"

The full expression would be, *Nemini diviti credo, qui dives, &c.*

2. " *Populo ut placerent, quas fecisset fabulas.*" *Ter.*
Populo ut illa fabula placerent, quas fecisset fabulas.

3. " *Illi, scripta quibus comœdia prisca viris est.*"

Hor.

Illi viri, scripta quibus comœdia prisca viris est.

4. " *Atque alii, quorum comœdia prisca virorum est.*"

Atque alii viri, quorum, &c. virorum, est.

[*Id.*]

5. *Cujus odorem olei nequeas perferre—*

.....

Cornu ipse bilibri.

Caulibus instillat. Id.

Ipse cornu libri instillat caulibus oleum, cujus olei, &c.

The learner now perceives in what manner the antecedent may seem to be placed after the relative ; the antecedent, in truth, being understood, and the other case, which is commonly omitted, being in such phrases expressed.

But this other case, this second substantive, which usually follows the relative, may be placed, as by the poets it often is, before the relative, the true antecedent being still understood ; as,

1. *Urbem quam statuo, vestra est. Virg.*

Here *urbem* is evidently the subjunctive noun, else it would not be in the acc. case, the full sentence being, *Hæc urbs, quam urbem statuo, vestra est.*

2. *Eunuchum quem dedisti nobis, quas turbas dedit ?*

Iste eunuchus, quem eunuchum, &c.

[*Ter.*]

3. *Naucratem quem convenire volui, in navi non erat*

[*Plaut.*]

Naucrates, quem Naucratem, &c.

Thus explained; many passages in the Latin authors will be as easy as they are elegant; while, for want of this obvious resolution, they have been thought very difficult, as particularly that of Plautus above has perplexed many commentators.

2. A real exception. The relative may be placed before its antecedent, when for any sufficient reason it cannot be set *immediately* after it, and then no where after it, much less a great distance after it, without ambiguity. See this illustrated, under the next rule, in the example, "*Hæc qui faciat, &c.*"

RULE 9.

"THE relative is placed as near to the antecedent as possible."

EXAMPLES.

1. The reason of this rule is, that the connection between the relative and antecedent (the clue many times of the whole period) may be kept as clear and as free from obscurity as possible. According to this rule, many words must not stand betwixt the relative and antecedent; for by such a separation the ligature or tie of these two important members of the period may be weakened, perhaps destroyed; nor may we place between them any word at all, which from such a position may be mistaken for the antecedent.

"Non ego *cum cum summis viris comparo, sed simillimum Deo judico, hæc qui faciat.*"

Here *cum* is the antecedent to *qui*, but that does not appear so distinctly as it ought, not only because there are very improperly two personal verbs, two whole sentences, between this relative and its antecedent; but also because, as *qui* now stands, *Deo* may be erroneously taken for the antecedent, and no unmeaning sentence be made of it. Therefore Cicero, whose words these are, did not so arrange them. But, unwilling by the interposition of

hæc qui faciat, where the relative *qui* is to separate *cum*, which is the antecedent, from those terms of honour, *cum summis viris comparo, sed simillimum Deo judico*, with which Julius Cæsar, the person meant by *cum*, was to be complimented, and at the same time cautious to avoid that ambiguity with which the above condemned position of *qui* would be attended, he marshalled his words after this manner ;

“*Hæc qui faciat, non ego cum cum summis viris comparo, sed simillimum Deo judico.*”

The natural position of the relative is after the antecedent, certainly. But here a political reason excluding *qui* from the place next after *cum*, there remained but this alternative, viz. to place *qui* still after its antecedent, but at such a distance as to create an ambiguity ; or else to set it before its antecedent, bringing it as near as possible that way, contrary to the usual form indeed, but without risking the sense. Cicero preferred the latter ; teaching us, that perspicuity in language is of so much importance, that fashion, even rules themselves, however elegant and useful on general occasions, must yield, when a too scrupulous observance of them would counteract or obscure the meaning of a discourse.

2. “*Mea quidem sententiâ, paci semper est consulendum.*”

This sentence has in it no relative, and might, for ought, the present rule has to do with it, be indifferently expressed as it is, or,

Paci mea quidem sententia semper est consulendum.

Or,

Mea quidem sententia semper est consulendum paci.

Or,

Semper est consulendum paci mea quidem sententia.

Here for *paci* you have the choice of four positions : it may be either the first word, or the last ; or it may be set between *sententiâ* and *semper*, or between *consulendum* and *meâ*. But should *paci* be an antecedent to a relative, the position will be no longer arbitrary ; but after *paci*, wherever it be placed, and as soon after as possible, must come the relative and its adjunct. Accordingly, Cicero wrote thus,

"*Meâ quidem sententiâ, paci, quæ nihil habitura sit insidiarum, semper est consulendum.*"

Now *paci* the antecedent, and *quæ* the relative, are hand in hand, as they ought to be ; and the relation between them is evident. But suppose it had been thus,

"*Paci, meâ quidem sententiâ, quæ nihil habitura sit insidiarum, semper est consulendum.*" Or,

"*Paci semper est consulendum, meâ quidem sententiâ, quæ nihil habitura sit insidiarum.*" Or,

"*Meâ quidem sententiâ, quæ nihil habitura sit insidiarum, paci semper est consulendum.*"

In each of these three positions, *sententiâ* assumes the appearance of, and may be taken for, the antecedent, as well as *paci*. Hence the necessity of the rule, and the impropriety of placing between the antecedent and the relative many words, or even a single word, that may bear the appearance of the former.

To this rule there is no exception. For, as it is not said, that the relative shall always follow the antecedent, but that it should be as near to it as possible, and this with a view to perspicuity ; I know not on what occasion the contrary may be requisite, other than to perplex one's language, and the mind of him to whom the discourse is made : but this, whether it be adopted in the pulpit, by the historian, in the senate-house, or at the bar, is the trick of folly, the subterfuge of a knave in a bad cause.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES.

RULE 10. *Adverbs.*

"**A**DVERBS are placed before, rather than after, the words to which they belong."

EXAMPLE.

"*Hoc tantum bellum, tam turpe, tam vetus, tam latè divisum atque dispersum, quis unquam arbitraretur, aut ab*

omnibus imperatoribus uno anno, aut omnibus annis ab uno imperatore confici posse." *Cic.*

Observe in this example, how *tam* is placed, not after, but before, *turpe*, and then again before *vetus*, and again *tam* before *tute*; and also *tam late* before *divisum*, and *unquam* before *arbitraretur*; each before the word it modifies.

EXCEPTION.

When a particular emphasis lies on the adverb, and the idea which it is designed to raise is very important; it may then possibly be placed rather after than before the word to which it is attached; according to what has been before inculcated, under the exceptions to the sixth rule, of placing those words last; or near to the cadence, by which words it is intended that the person addressed shall be most affected. There also we meet with that admirable instance of this exception, taken from Cicero, and so much commended by Quinctilian; viz.

"Ut tibi necesse esset in conspectu Populi Romani *venire postredie*."

The great importance of this adverb *postredie* has been already explained; it is therefore sufficient to repeat here, that because of its importance it is placed after the verb *venire*.

"*Libertasque recurrentes accepta per annos*

"*Lusit amabiliter: donec jam sævus, &c.*" *Hor.*

The position of *amabiliter* after *lusit* is fortunately contrived to set off the innocent and pleasant raillery of the old rustic bards in their convivial amusements, and greatly strengthens the antithesis between that harmless festivity and the insolent affectation of wit, of which Horace complains, and which in time was carried to such an indecent height of licentiousness and rancour, that A. U. C. 302, it was made a capital offence to sing or compose any defamatory verses.

RULE II. *Adverbs.*

"**A**DVERBS are in general placed immediately before the words to which they belong; no extraneous words coming between."

EXAMPLES.

"Hoc tantum bellum, *tam turpe, tam vetus, tam late, diffusum* atque dispersum, quis *unquam* arbitraretur, &c." Cic.

The adverbs *tam, tam, tam, late,* and *unquam,* come not only before, but immediately before, the words modified by them.

EXCEPTION.

When the word, to which the adverb belongs, has another word or words depending on it, such other words are not extraneous, and ought to come next before the word which governs them, the adverb being placed first of all.

*Quæ civitas antea unquam fuit, non dico Athenien-
fram, quæ satis late quondam mare tenuisse dicitur; non
CARTHAGINIENSIS, qui permultum classe maritimisque re-
bus valuerunt; non Rhodiorum, quorum usque ad nos-
tram memoriam disciplina navalis et gloria remansit:
quæ civitas antea unquam tam tenuis, quæ tam parva insu-
la fuit, quæ non portus suos et agros, et aliquam partem
regionis atque oræ maritimæ per se ipsa defenderet?" Cic.*

Here both the rule and the exception are exemplified several times: Let us observe how.

Antea and *unquam* belong to *fuit*, and are set immediately before it, there being no words depending on *fuit* to intervene. On the like account *non* is set immediately before *dico*.

The adverbs *satis, late, quondam,* are all attached to the verb *tenuisse*, and come before it, but not immediately before, because of *mare*, which, being governed of *tenuisse*, must therefore come between. So *permultum* is set before *valuerunt*, but not immediately before it, because of *classe maritimisque rebus*; which words being governed by *valuerunt* must themselves have the immediate precedence. *Antea unquam*, farther on, belong to *fuit*; and are placed before it, but not immediately before, because that position belongs to *tam tenuis, &c.* which words depend on *fuit*, and therefore claim the immediate precedence.

Tam comes immediately before *tenuis*, to which it belongs, and again *tam* immediately before *parva*, because there are no words depending on *tenuis* and *parva* to intervene.

In the latter part of this example (*que non portus, &c.*) the adverb *non* belongs to the verb *defenderet*, and is accordingly placed before it, but not immediately before it; there are fourteen words between; which words being all governed of, or strictly connected with, *defenderet*, must come nearer to it than a less important particle; and therefore, according to the exception, that particle, the adverb *non*, must stand at a greater distance.

From this position of *non* with *defenderet*, see the importance of the tenth rule, which requires that adverbs be placed before the words they modify, rather than after. Rather than violate that rule, by putting an adverb after the word to which it belongs; and at the same time to abide by what the exception to this eleventh rule directs, Cicero would put *non* before *defenderet*, though at the distance of fourteen words. So delicate, so scrupulous, is the genius of the Latin tongue.

RULE 12.

“*IGITUR*, *autem*, *etiam*, *etiam*, are very seldom placed first in a clause or sentence. The enclitics *que*, *ne*, *ve*, are never placed first.”

EXAMPLES.

Igitur.

1. “*Quod igitur in causa querendum est, &c.*” *Cic.*
2. “*Nec promissa igitur servanda sunt ea, quæ sunt iis, quibus promiseris, inutilia.*” *Id.*

Sallust frequently sets *igitur* first in a sentence, as, “*Igitur confirmato animo, &c.*” But in this he is not to be imitated, *igitur* being very seldom so placed by other writers. Pareus, in his *Lexicon Criticum*, says of this particle, *Eleganter in mediâ oratione collocatur.*

Autem.

The same Pareus says of *autem*, *Venuste collocatur in media sententia*; and cites this instance from Terence, "Quid tu *autem*, asine, hic auscultas?"

Enim.

"Neque enim eos solos, &c." *Cic.*

Enim post duas distantes septi collocatur, says Pareus, and produces these examples from Cicero; "Mihi ante enim."

"Deus cupit enim vendere." *Inanimum est enim, &c.*"

Etiā.

1. "Nondum *etiam* dixi, quæ volpi." *Ter.*

2. "At juvenis nihil *etiam* sequius suspicatus." *Apul.*

Que.

"Alcandrumque, Haliumque, Noëmonaque, Pritanimumque." *Ov.*

Ne.

This is not the negative for *non*, *ne*, *neudum*, &c. but the expletic for *nonne*? *an*? *utrum*? (&c. an interrogative, and generally an affirmative.

1. Daturne illa Pamphilo hodie nuptum? *Ter.*

2. Adon' me ignavum putas? *Id.* *Adon'* for *adcone*.

3. Justitiam prius miror, bellum laborum? *Virg.*

Ve.

Si quis in adversum rapiat casusve, Deusve. *Id.*

Thus *que*, *ne*, *ve*, are always attached to a preceding word, as if a part of the same, and are even uttered as such; as, *Deusve*, not *Deus ve*.

RULE 13.

"**TAMEN** is very often and elegantly placed after the first, second or third word of the clause in which it stands."

Tamen eleganter in fine sententie collocatur. Pareus.

EXAMPLES.

1. Incipiam tamen. *Tibull.*

S. 2

2. Tu moriere *tamen*. *Propert.*
3. Tu, si tuis blanditiis *tamen*. *Cic.*

EXCEPTION.

Tamen more frequently occurs first in a sentence than *igitur*, *autem*, *enim* and *etiam* do ; for which reason it is here spoken of apart. And indeed, though its usual position is as the rule says, yet, when the clause, of which *tamen* is a member, is preceded by some weighty circumstance, and does itself also advance something as weighty, something, which, by being equally true, equally important, &c. may countervail the other ; in short, when *tamen* is used to aver any thing very strongly, *cum asseveret valde*, then it acquires a peculiar force by being set first, so exciting and arresting the attention to what follows. Of this here are three examples from Cicero.

1. "Tarnetsi mihi nihil fuit optatius, quam ut primum abs te ipso, deinde a cæteris omnibus, quàm gratissimus erga te esse cognoscerer ; *tamen* afficior summo dolore, ejusmodi tempora post tuam profectionem consecuta esse, ut et meam, et cæterorum erga te fidem et benevolentiam absens experire." *Cic. Ep. ad Famil. 1, 5.*

2. "Nam etsi minore in re violatur tua dignitas, quam mea salus afflicta sit ; *tamen* est tanta similitudo, ut sperem te mihi ignoscere, si ea non timuerim, quæ ne tu quidem unquam timenda duxisti." *Ep. ad famil. 1, 6.*

3. "Quod me quodammodo molli brachio de Pompeii familiaritate objurgas : nolim ita existimes, me mei præsidii causâ cum illo conjunctum esse, &c.—sed ut ille esset melior, et aliquid de populari levitate deponeret ; quem, &c.—Quid, si etiam Cæsarem, cujus nunc venti valde sunt secundi, reddo meliorem ? Quinetiam, si mihi nemo invideret ; si omnes, ut erat æquum, faverent ; *tamen* non minus esset probanda medicina, quæ sanaret vitiosas partes reipublicæ, quàm quæ exsecaret." *Ep. ad Att. 2, 1.*

RULE 14.

"CONNECTED words should go together ; that is, they may not be separated from each other by

words that are extraneous, and have no relation to them."

There is nothing in this rule contrary to what has been advanced in foregoing ones; where, especially under the third, fourth, and fifth, it appeared, that words immediately connected, as the verb and nominative case, the word governed and that which governs it, &c. may be separated from each other so far as to admit whole clauses between them; for these words thus interposed are every one of them connected with one another, and with those between which they lie; so that if we examine the longest well-written period, it will be found that, in the express terms of this rule, connected words go together, having not one extraneous word between them.

The intent of this rule is, to set a guard against that inartificial mixture and rude jumble of words, which boys are apt to fall into from a laudable ambition of writing freely. They find, that in the Latin tongue words are seldom confined to the natural order, and therefore they set about a new one; but, unacquainted with the laws of composition, they have no method; and having no method, they have recourse to conjecture, their prime counsellor, or to chance, the general one, for the manner in which they are to write. Hence what is thus written is like a mass of any other things, which chance might throw together, *fragosa et interrupta oratio*, as Quintilian would call it, composed of words gathered well enough from the dictionary, and in which there may not be what is commonly called false Latin, but in the contexture so confused and desultory, that the natural order would be ten times better.

But for all this, the learner is still to quit the natural order, in which the beauties of the Roman tongue can seldom be displayed. Only let him know the bounds which he may not pass. Let him always bear in mind this general caution, that though words which are connected may not be always contiguous, yet neither does good composition allow them to be separated from each other by words which *among them* have neither relation nor significancy, and therefore ought to have no place.

• The position of *scribam* is unfortunate and faulty in this expression of Horace ;

“ *Quisquis erit vitæ, scribam, color.*” Sat. 2, 1.

Scribam forms no parenthesis here ; nor has it any connection either by government or concord with either of the words between which it stands : between them therefore it should have no place, any more than between *quisquis* and *erit*. In the accuracy of good language its place is after *color* ; or, if the whole context would admit of it, before *quisquis*. Thus again, in the same satire, *judice* is out of its place in

“ *Sed bona si quis*

“ *Judice* condiderit, laudatur *Cæsar*.”

It should stand in the clause with *laudatur*, no doubt. *Ninus enlarged his empire as far as the borders of Lybia.*

“ *Ninus Lybie protulit imperium usque ad terminos.*”

Here the Latin is improperly expressed. *Lybie* has no sort of connection with either of the words between which it stands, nor with any other word to them related : so that *Lybie* there is perfectly extraneous, and demands another position. To know its proper place, consider where its affinity lies. It is a genitive case, governed of *terminos* ; therefore near *terminos* it must stand, at least so near as to shew the connection ; thus,

Ninus protulit imperium usque ad terminos Lybie. Or,

Ninus usque ad terminos Lybie imperium protulit. Or,

Usque ad terminos Lybie Nitius imperium protulit. Or,

Nitius ad Lybie usque terminos protulit imperium.

Now what has been said of *Lybie*, between *Ninus* and *protulit*, would be true of *usque*, and of *ad*, and of *terminos*, in that position, but not of *imperium*, because *imperium* would not be extraneous there, being connected with one of those words, namely, *protulit* : nor even against *Lybie* in that position would this objection lie, if *Lybie* had been governed of *imperium* instead of *terminos* ; for then it would be *Ninus enlarged the empire of Lybie*, and the circumstances of position would change with the sense.

But these irregularities are less likely to happen in short sentences than in those of two or more clauses ;

where, from a neglect of punctuation, boys frequently set in one clause words which ought to be in another. By one word thus misplaced, two clauses at least are spoiled, one overcharged, the other mutilated. Let us see this exemplified.

Of all connexions, none is more excellent, none more strong, than when good men, alike in manners, are attached to each other.

Omnium societatum nulla præstantior est nulla quàm firmior cum viri moribus boni similes sunt familiaritate conjuncti.

Suppose a school-boy, unacquainted with the present rule, to produce this as an evening exercise, without any punctuation, and the order of words so broken as to be almost unintelligible.

In this exercise there is a great perplexity, and it arises entirely from the false position of only two words, *quàm* and *boni* : *quàm* is put in the second clause, whereas it ought to be in the third ; and *boni*, which belongs likewise to the third clause, is set in the fourth. We will reduce this instance into proper order.

Omnium societatum nulla præstantior est, nulla firmior, quàm cum viri boni, moribus similes, sunt familiaritate conjuncti.

If we inquire into the use of *quàm* and *boni*, we shall know, that they are now in their right position.

Quàm, *than*, is a comparative conjunction, and can be of no use, but where it serves to couple the two members of a sentence, between which a comparison is made.—The comparison here is between the friendship of good men and that of others, that is, between *omnium s. n. p. e. n. firmior* on one hand, and *cum viri boni, &c.* on the other ; here therefore between *firmior* and *cum*, and here only, is *quàm* to do its office.

In like manner the adjective *boni* can have no place in the fourth clause, where it has no connexion. It agrees with the substantive *viri* in the third clause, and there it must be.

Quintilian, in his chapter *de Compositione*, frequently complains of this incondite language. He says, of all orders the natural is the best, when the words will so follow one another, and run into a good cadence ; and greatly condemns those breaches and improper trans-

positions by which the discourse is mutilated, and the sense lost ; and against which this present rule is designed to be a bar, as it effectually will be, if the learner will be mindful of it, and pay due attention to the different points of punctuation, especially those within the period.

RULE 15.

THE cadences, or concluding part of a clause or sentence, should very seldom consist of monosyllables."

EXAMPLES

Cicero, which is as much as to say, the whole school of Roman eloquence, removed monosyllables as far back as could be from the cadence ; in general, I mean, and as far back as the use and import of such words would allow. To see this rule exemplified, it might be enough to inspect any classic page ; yet here are a few instances of the manner in which Cicero used to repel monosyllables from the cadence, merely as being words of that description :

1. " Sed si *vis* manifestæ audaciæ, si impendens," &c.

Sed and *si* naturally come foremost here, and are therefore no examples of the rule : but *vis* stands before *manifestæ* as being a word of one syllable ; else, by R. 2, it would probably have had its place after *audaciæ*.

2. " His lachrymis non movetur Milo ; *est* quodam incredibili robore animi : exilium ibi esse putat, ubi virtuti *non sit* locus :—*sit* hic eâ mente," &c.

We have already seen with what propriety oblique cases come foremost, and finite verbs last, in a sentence ; but here the position is quite contrary, because the verbs chance to be monosyllables.

3. " Nec *tam sum* demens."

4. " Non *est* humano consilio."

5. " *Sit* hæc urbs præclara."

6. " Centesima *lux est* hæc ab interitu Publii Clodij."

How studiously in the sixth example are the three monosyllables *lux est hæc*, like small fragments of a rock not fit for corner stones, immured, as it were, in the midst of the period!

7. "Nullius tantum *est* flumen ingenii."

8. "Quorum facinus *est* commune, cur non *sit* eorum præda communis?"

9. "Quibus ego ducibus in hanc spem sententiamque *sum* ingressus."

10. "At vero hujus gloriæ, C. Cæsar, quam *es* paulo ante adeptus."

11. "Et quidquid *est* prospere gestum."

12. "O præclarum illam eloquentiam tuam, cum *es* nudus concionatus!"

In forming verbs of passive terminations in Latin, the auxiliary, when used, is commonly placed after the participial, to which it is attached, as, *amatus essem, auditi erant*: but here, in the four last examples, Cicero would have the auxiliary come first, that the polysyllable might incline, as much as might be, to the cadence, and the monosyllable recede. In this manner must we generally dispose of other auxiliaries of this sort, *sunt, sum, sis, &c.* setting them before their correspondent participials, perhaps at the distance of two or three words; as, "*es paulo ante adeptus*," in Cicero.

But why should this be?

The cadence, we have often observed, is the most important part of all the period, and, to give it due weight, care must be had to make it soft, gradual and easy, so that the person addressed may have time to con it over, even while he hears it. But this can never be while the sense is pent up, or rather rapt away, in terms that may be uttered in an instant, by a single effort of the voice, as monosyllables are. The gradatory and gently-expiring sounds of the organ are much more affecting, and delightful to be heard, than explosions of gun-powder; which latter one may hear, but cannot listen to; which do not charm, but shock, more even than the solemn majesty of thunder; and which will scorch indeed those that are near, but diffuse no glowing kindly heat. Such in language is the difference between

a flowing cadence, and that which is violent and hasty. To the former, one may listen, as well as hear it: by courting the ear, it captivates the mind: the sense is nourished up by a due supply of fuel; and the ideas, thus conveyed, kindling as they go, do more easily insinuate themselves into the understanding. But by the latter, something more being looked for, the expectation is mocked, whereas it ought to be gratified: with an affectation of vehemence, it possesses no energy; because the sense is compressed and mutilated, by being forced into too narrow a compass, by being bound up and shackled in that part of the period, in which, beyond every other part, it ought to have least restriction, and to come forth in fulness of expression.

Words, beautifully styled by Homer, "winged words," are the vehicles of thought: if they are weak, if they are not well fledged, the sense is either lost in carriage, or but partially conveyed. Hence, when the cadence, composed of short words, is too precipitate; when the period breaks suddenly away, and snaps, as it were, in a moment; then the sense is not brought thoroughly home, but falls, in *vestibulo*, at the threshold, and, having swooned there, it has no strength to reach the interior apartments, the recesses of the mind.

Longinus, *sect.* 41, says, that short and precipitate measures do more than any thing debase the sublime; that their cadence is forever the same, and therefore extremely disagreeable; and that when periods are patched and studded up with words of short and few syllables, they are always destitute of grandeur.

Blemishes of this kind are to be found even in Cicero; for even in Cicero blemishes they are. "*Consulatum peteres, &c.—per municipia, coloniasque Galliarum, a quo nos tum, cum, &c.*" *Philipp.* 2. And again, "*A Marco Antonio, quod fas non est, rex Romæ constitueretur.*" *Ibid.* The cadence here is excellent; but that whole clause, *quod fas non est*, made up of monosyllables, has none of that deliberate gravity, which became him, who was pleading before the Conscript Fathers. But, *operi longo fas est obrepere somnum*: (*Hor.*) and it is more profitable, as well as pleasing, to admire the excellencies of a good man, than to carp at his failings.

EXCEPTIONS.

Though monosyllables in general are to be excluded from the cadence, yet there are occasions on which the period may end abruptly, and then monosyllables in the cadence are to be preferred.

1. When the subject is any thing that happened suddenly, or very speedily.

2. When indignation is expressed.

3. When the subject is any thing futile or contemptible.

All this, Taubmann, in his excellent commentary on Virgil, has thus exemplified, from that divine poet, and from Horace, in *Æn.* 5, v. 481.

Excep. 1.) “*Sternitur, exanimisque tremens procumbit humi bos.*”

“*Incomparabilis hic versus est ; quem Servius inco-
gitatissime (modò Servii id est scholion) pessimum vo-
cat, quòd terminatur monosyllabo.*” Utrum enim ma-
lis ? Huncce, an,

“*Sternitur, exanimisque tremens bos corruit idu.*”

“*Ita, Æn. 1.*”

Excep. 1.) “*Dat latus : insequitur cumulo præruptus
aque mons.*”

“*Potuisset sic,*”

Dat latus : insequitur tumidis mons incitus undis.

“*Verum, ut corruit taurus ; ut confluit in unum
montem mare ; ita corruit versus in monosyllabum, co-
piâ multarum syllabarum in unam syllabam coactâ. Sicut
et in illo, Æn. 2.*”

Excep. 1.) “*Ruit oceano nox.*”

“*Item, Æn. 4.*”

Excep. 2.) “*En ! hæc promissa fides est ?*”

Concerning this instance of *Excep.* 2. the commenta-
tor says, “*Quid illo acrius ?*” and here, i. e. *Æn.* 5, 481.

“*Nihil enim aptius indignationi, quam oratio definens
in monosyllabum. Vel evolve Demosthenis orationes.
Horatius quoque, quum è magnis capris Euthi poema
exiturum stomacharetur, ex prolixis vocibus eduxit mo-
nosyllabum ;*”

Excep. 3.) “*Parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus*

mos.”

D.

"Videatur Scalig. l. 4, c. 48, et J. Douza præidan. in Tibull. c. 9, item Erythræus, et Corn. Valerius, Lipsii doctor."

4. Fear, while it agitates the mind, convulses also the body, throws it into an universal tremor, and robs one of his breath, so that he even pants for want of it.— Fear, I say, thus affecting the speaker, is naturally expressed in short and broken terms. When the enraged father in the play exclaims, "*Age Pamphile ; vixi, Pamphile ; ecquid te pudet ?*" the son, alarmed by that angry summons, hastily inquires, "*Quis me vult ?*" and then, abashed by the unexpected appearance and the frowns of his dread parent, he fearfully exclaims, "*Perii : pater est.*" *Ter. Andr.*

On such occasions, next to monosyllables, which do not always occur, words of few syllables may be preferred, and likewise brachysyllables, i. e. words of syllables short in quantity. After this sort, the poet, from whose works may be instanced every thing that is beautiful, represents Jupiter dispatching Mercury in all haste to Carthage :

"*Vade age, nate, voca Zephyros, et labere pennis :*"

and thus Queen Dido in a frenzy ; when she bids her people to pursue the treacherous lover, and destroy his fleet :

"*Ite ;*
"*Ferte citi flammæ ; date vela ; impellite remos.*"

and immediately the distracted Princess seems all at once to recollect and correct herself ;

"*Quid loquor ; aut ubi sum ?*"

and thus in the 9th *Æn.* v. 37, Caius exclaims to the Trojans in Italy, from the rampart of their beleaguered town, when he sees the enemy approaching,

"*Ferte citi ferrum, date tela, scandite muros.*

"*Hæstus adest, cæ.*"

Anger, as we have seen, though it swells itself, is notwithstanding well expressed in short and hasty terms.

"*Non feram, non putiar, non sinam,*" says the Roman Consul (Cic.) to the traiterous Catiline. And elsewhere to the object of his resentment, "*Tu vero quis es ?*" As Horace says, "*Ira furor brevis est,*" anger is madness while it lasts ; and madness vents itself in hasty mood.

5. When in Cicero, without any regard to the import of words, a clause or sentence ends with a monosyllable; there is then generally respect paid to the measure of the cadence: for that monosyllable, much oftener than otherwise, forms with the preceding syllable either a synalepha, or an ecchipsis, or the foot iambus. The same may be remarked in other polite writers, but I quote Cicero as the sum of all.

I.

SYNALEPHA.

"Quæ nota domesticæ turpitudinis non inusta vitæ tua est?"

"Quoties jam tibi extorta est sica ista de manibus?"

"Quoties verò excidit casu aliquo, et elapsa est?"

"Jacet ille nunc, prostratusque est."

"Quæ cædes per hosce annos sine illo facta est?"

II.

ECCHLIPSIS.

"Intus inclusum periculum est."

"Intus est hostis; cum luxuria nobis, cum amentia, cum scelere certandum est."

"Totum hoc quantumcunque est, quod certe maximum est, totum est, inquam, tuum."

III.

IAMBUS.

"Jacet ille nunc."

"Quoties consulem interficere conatus es?"

"Adventu tuo ista subsellia vacua facta sunt."

"Nullum flagitium sine te."

"Repente præter opinionem omnium confessus est."

In this iambic cadence the long and full sound of the last syllable in a manner absorbs and swallows up that of the syllable preceding, which, being passed very lightly over, dies upon the ear: the last syllable then becomes so closely attached even to the penultima of the word preceding, as in utterance almost to coalesce with it, and so eludes that objection which from the present rule would otherwise lie against it.

in a larger view, as comprising several, even so many as the last six syllables of a period.

Measuring the full cadence, we may include the last three feet, if they be dissyllables; the last two, if trisyllables, or a trisyllable and a dissyllable; or we may regard the last foot only, if it be a trisyllable; or if a mixed and compound foot. According to which, this Postscript will exhibit, in various scales, composed of many different measures, a large number of cadences, which, on the authority chiefly of Cicero and Quintilian, the learner is exhorted to imitate occasionally in his own writings. Not that he is to think himself confined solely to these cadences, as if these were the only good ones, and comprised all the harmony of the Latin tongue. These are but a specimen (such however as the greatest masters have recommended) nor is it meant, that he who writes must be forever weighing and measuring his syllables, in doing which whoever is wholly occupied, he cannot attend to what is still most important, good sense. A good writer will observe the conduct of a skilful horseman, who always keeps the reins in his hand, and is always on his guard; but he does not hold his horse forever on the menage; nor is he continually checking, directing, and over-ruling him, which would infallibly break his course, and probably bring him down.

A SPECIMEN OF CADENCES

For Latin Composition, approved of and recommended by Cicero and Quintilian.

I.

CADENCES OF THREE SYLLABLES.

1. *A Bacchiæ* 0 — —

2. *A Cretic or Amphimacer* — 0 —

Of this foot Quintilian says, *Creticus est initium optimum et clausulis*. In a cadence he thus exemplifies it from Cicero, "In conspectu Populi Romani vomere *postridie*." *Postridie* here is a trisyllable.

3. *A Palimbacchiæ or Amphibacchiæ* — 0 — 0 — 0 — 0 —

The last syllable being common, this may, if we please, be stiled a Molossus, three long; and may also be preceded by another Molossus, as we shall see presently.

4. A Dactyl.

Cludet et Dactylus, says Quintilian; *nisi cum observatio ultima Creticum facit*; which is as much as to say, that a Cretic or Amphimacer forms a better cadence than a Dactyl; because in general the final syllable should be really long, not merely *pro longa*. There is a vast difference, says he, whether the concluding syllable be really long, or only reckoned so; *Aures tamen consulens meas, intelligo multum referre, utrumne longa sit, quæ cludit, an pro longa*.

Quintilian admits of a Cretic or Iambus before a Dactyl; but no Spondee; and still less a Choree.

5. An Amphibrac.

Quintilian allows of this, still insisting, however, that it were better to have the last syllable long. He gives *fuisse* as an instance; but immediately adds, *Si non malumus esse Bacchium*.

II.

CADENCES OF FOUR SYLLABLES.

6. Peon Quartus.

Neither Quintilian nor Cicero approves of this cadence: but Aristotle, and his scholars Theodectes and Theophrastus, commend it much; and indeed Quintilian allows it to be not without its respectable admirers, when he expresses his own disapprobation; *Non me caput, ut a magnis viris differant, Peon, qui est extribus brevibus et longis*.

7. Epitritus Primus.

We have here a Spondee preceded by an Iambus, or a Molossus preceded by a short syllable, a cadence, of which Quintilian thus expresses his good opinion; *Apparet, Molossos quibuscumque claudere, cum inductis in quoscunque pede ante se brevem*.

8. *Epitritus Tertius* — — — — —

This is a Spondee before an Iambus. *Sed et Spondens Iambo recte prapomitur. Quint.* And it may be observed, that this cadence is the reverse of the one preceding.

9. *A Choriambus* — — — — —10. *A Spondée* — — — — —

A cadence of two Spondees should consist of three words or members: for otherwise it would constitute in sound as well as metre the latter part of a Spondaic Hexameter: but what sounds well in verse is no more than jargon in prose, the genuine music of which is far superior to that of verse. In prose every kind of verse should be avoided; the jingle even of a hemistich should be excluded; and therefore the condition above is imposed by Quintilian on this cadence; *Duo Spondei non fere conjungi patiuntur; quæ in versu quæque notabilis clausula est; nisi cum id fieri potest ex tribus quasi membris.* Then from an oration of Crassus, he cites this example, “*Quæ de perfugia nostris copias comparat et contra nos.*”

11. *Epitritus Quartus* — — — — —

We have here a Spondée followed by a Choree, a cadence commended and thus exemplified by Quintilian, *Nos possemus: et, Romanus sum.*

12. *Dichoreus vel Diroshaus* — — — — —

This Dichoree, or Double Trochee, notwithstanding the general position, that the last syllable should be long, forms that cadence which seems to have been more admired formerly than any other. Nothing, says Turnebius, can be more musical. Quintilian informs us, that it was much used in Asia; a sufficient proof of its being very soft and delicate. Cicero gives this instance of it from Crassus, “*Patris dictum sapiens temeritas filii comprobavit;*” and says that the people were so much delighted with the close of this period, as even to shout aloud with admiration; an instance, by the by, of republican gravity, and of what momentous objects may engage the attention of popular assemblies!

13. *Pæon Tertius* — — — — —

14. *Pæon Primus* - 0 0 0

Instances of this are given by Quintilian; "*Si potero Dixit hoc Cicero.*" But such measures, he is careful to inform us, are better adapted to the beginning of a period, than the cadence, where (in the cadence) short measures do not well predominate, unless it be when the utterance ought to be quick and rapid, with but short rests or pauses between one period and another.

III.

CADENCES OF FIVE SYLLABLES.

15. *A Bacchiæ and Iambus* 0 - - 0 -

: Or an Iambus before a Cretic. This, both by Cicero and Quintilian, is much celebrated, under the appellation of *Dochimus*. The latter says it is *stabilis in clausulis et severus*: of course well adapted to subjects of a grave and serious nature, when the cadence ought to be sedate and solemn. But Cicero says, the *Dochimus* is of so notable a measure, that it would be affectation to repeat it often.

16. *A Cretic and a Spondee* - 0 - 1 - -

As, "*De quo nihil dicam, nisi depellendi criminis causa.*" Cicero *pro Cælio*. This cadence is softer when comprised in one word, as "*Archipirata*"; but more forcible when composed of several members, as "*Criminis causa.*" — "*Quo nihil dicam.*" The Spondee is vastly well suited to an utterance grave and slow. It was much used by Demosthenes, that solemn orator; and answers in its general use to *Adagio* in music; while the Molossus, or rather the Dispondee, may correspond with *Adagio Adagio*.

17. *A Tribac and Spondee* 0 0 0 - 1 - -

Quintilian commends this much for its softness, and exemplifies it in "*facilitates remeritatus.*"

18. *An Anapest and Spondee* 0 0 - - 1 - -

Quintilian allows this, without giving it much commendation. Speaking of the final Spondee, he says,

Potest, etiam si minus bene, preponi Anapaestus. His instance is from Cicero *pro Cel.* "Muliere non solum nobili, verum etiam nota." In our editions of Cicero, it is *sed etiam nota*: the cadence, however, is still the same, *etiam nota*.

19. *A Spondee and an Anapaest* — — 0 0 —

This is the former reversed; and Quintilian commends it for its softness. *Anapaestus—mollior fiet, precedente Spondeo vel Bacchio.*

20. *A Spondee and a Bacchic* — — 0 — —

"*Bacchius et cludit, et sibi jungitur, "Venenum timeres,"* *Vitat Chorem; Spondeum autem amat; ut non "Venena timeres;" sed, "Virus timeres."* A Chorea should not precede a Bacchic in the close of a period; because such a juncture would form the cadence of an heroic verse.

Venena timeres. But a Spondee preceding gives to the Bacchic more weight; *Virus timeres.* Here Quintilian teaches, that when any objection from quantity lies against a word, the measure may be improved by the choice of some synonymous term, and the sense remain entire, nay more forcibly expressed, as in his example of this cadence; because *venena* before *timeres* would not do, he took the synonymia *virus*. For this purpose the novice in the Latin tongue may have recourse to his *Gradus ad Parnassum*, which book I advise him to consult when he is writing prose, as much, or more, than when he is writing verse. The *Gradus* will aid him much in modulating his cadences, in selecting synonyms, and now and then a convenient sober-suited periphrasis, I say, sober-suited, like our own nightingale, tuneful, not gaudy.

21. *A Spondee and a Cretic* — — — 0 —

Quintilian condemns a Chorea before a Cretic; because such a juncture forms the cadence of an Iambic Pure. But he says, lengthen the last syllable of the Chorea, and you give it great weight; *sit plenum auctoritatis.*

22. *An Anapaest and Iambus* 0 0 — 0 —

23. *An Iambus and a Dactyl* 0 — — 0 0

Cludet et Dactylus—: Habebit ante bene Creticum et Iambum, Spondeum male, pejus Choricum. Quintæ.

CADENCES OF SIX SYLLABLES.

24. Two Cretics — ˘ — — ˘ —

Creticus est initiis optimus—et clausulis.—Sed et se ipse sequitur, ‘Servare quam plurimos.’ Sic melius, quam Choro præcedente. Quintæ.

25. An Anapest and a Cretic ˘ ˘ — — ˘ —

In the passage alluded to under the cadence next above this, Quintilian, speaking of the Cretic in the close of a sentence, says, *Apparet verò, quàm bene eum præcedant, vel Anapestus, vel ille, qui videtur fini aptior, Pæon.* The difference between the Pæon here spoken of, viz. the Fourth, and an Anapest, before a Cretic, is, that the Pæon has one short time more than the Anapest; thus,

˘ ˘ ˘ — — ˘ —

26. Two Molossi — — — — —

Here are three Spondees for a cadence, notwithstanding an objection has been made to two, unless comprised in three members; for though two Spondees form the close of an heroic verse, it cannot be said properly that three Spondees do; because, in good heroics, whenever the fifth foot is a Spondee, the fourth is a Dactyl; otherwise there is such a sloth in the verse, as to give it much the appearance of prose (a circumstance which at once shews this cadence to be natural in prose) as in this of Virgil, *En. 7:*

Aut leves ocreas lento ducunt argento.

in which verse, not only the three, indeed, but the four last feet, are Spondees, a metre by much too fullen for poetry. I have marked no other such verse as this in Virgil; and for this can offer only the occasion of it as an apology. It seems to me, that the *lento ducunt argento* here is well spoken of the work in which the artists of Atina, Tybur, and the other three towns, were some or

other, engaged against the impending war; and that the verie altogether is no bad representative of the yielding, yet not too lithesome, nature of silver. If any critic, more severe, should say to this,

*Turpia decipiunt cæcum vitia, aut etiam ipsa hæc
Delectant; veluti Balbinum polypus Agnæ—*

I will only add, what follows next in the satirist, (*Hor.*)

Vellum in amicitia sic erraremus :

and acknowledge my partiality.

27. *Two Anapests* 0 0 — 0 0 —

Et Quidem optime est sibi junctus Anapestus, says Quintilian, and gives this instance of it, “*Nam ubi libido dominatur, innocentia leve præsidium est.*”

28. *A Bacchic and an Anapest* 0 — — 0 0 —

The rhetorician having said as above of the Anapest, adds, that it acquires more softness by having a Spondee or a Bacchic before it. *Mollior fiet præcedente Spondeo vel Bacchio, ut, si mutes idem*, “*Leve innocentia præsidium est.*”

29. *Two Bacchics* 0 — — 0 — —

Bacchius et cludit, et sibi jungitur; “*Venenum timeres.*” *Quint.*

30. *A Molossus and Antibacchic* — — — — 0

Having said as above of the Bacchic, Quintilian adds, *Contrarius quoque qui est, cludet (nisi si ultimam longam esse volumus) optimèque habet, ante se Molossos. ut*, “*Et spinis respersum.*”

From the parenthesis here appears Quintilian's approbation of the twenty-sixth cadence, viz. two Molossi.

31. *A Bacchic and Antibacchic* 0 — — — 0

This cadence is likewise commended by Quintilian, who, having said of the Antibacchic, *habet ante se Molossos*, adds, *aut Bacchiam*; and then follows this example, “*Quod hic potest, nos possumus.*”

32. *A Cretic and a Dactyl* — 0 — — 0 0 .

Cludet et Dactylus, nisi cum observatio ultima Creticum facit, *ut, Mæmercula nixus in litore:*” *Habebit ante bene Creti-*

sum, et Iambum, Spondeum male, pejus Choreum. Change the position of *nixus* in this example, and the whole cadence will be illustrated ;

- o -| - o o
 “ *Nixus Muliercula in litore.* ”

RULE 16.

“ **S**O far as other rules and perspicuity will allow, in the arrangement and choice of words, when the foregoing ends with a vowel, let the next begin with a consonant ; and *vice versâ.* ”

By this rule, and the six next following, the learner will be directed in the choice of his words, as well as in the position of them.

Among Quintilian's strictures on composition, one is, that by a concurrence of vowels sometimes the diction chaps and gapes, is interrupted, lags and labours, (*Tum vocalium concursus : qui cum accidit ; et interficit, et quasi laborat oratio*) because the uttering of two or more vowels, when they come together, causes sometimes an unpleasant, sometimes a painful, distention of the mouth ; “ *Patria est* ” — “ *pulchra oratione acta omnia ostentare.* ” — That elegant author, Isocrates, so cautiously avoided this concurrence of vowels between words, that in him you shall hardly find an instance of it. His scholars, indeed, Theopompus especially, were censured both by Demetrius Phalcrius and by Quintilian, for being too nice and scrupulous in this respect ; for sometimes the Synalepha has a wonderful effect in giving softness, and sometimes grandeur, to an expression ; and therefore Cicero and Demosthenes, far from despising, made a moderate use of it in their discourses, still testifying, however, a general regard to what this rule enjoins.

We who walk, as it were, in foreign ground, must use extraordinary caution in this respect, or incur the imputation of a loose and negligent style. Such was the caution anciently used to obviate the meeting of a plurality of vowels in any manner, that when in the same word several concurred, either one of them was cut off by an apostrophe, or else one of them, viz. the final, was supplanted by a consonant ; of which it will be worth while to remark several instances.

1. *One Vowel dropped.*

1. *Die* for *dici*. As, "*Libra die somnique pares ubi facerit horas.*" *Virg.* "*Vides jam die multum esse.*" *Plaut.* "*Sed medii post castra die.*" *Manil.* "*Ad primi radios interitura die.*" *Auson.* "*Et jam die vesper erat.*" *Sall.* "*Decima parte die.*" *Id.*

2. *Facie* for *faciei*, so used both in the gen. and dat. cases by Lucilius, quoted by A. Gellius, 9, 14.

3. *Fide* for *fidei*. "*Utque fide pignus dextras utriusque poposcit.*" *Öv.* "*Constantis juvenem fide.*" *Hor.* 3, 7. See both Bentleys on this text, and the old commentator in Cruquius.

4. *Dü* for *dici*. Aulus Gellius says, that, according to this, Virgil, *Æn.* 1, 640, wrote, "*Munera lætitiæque dü,*" not *Dei* quasi *Bacchi*. Gellius is not singular in this, for neither Servius nor Pierius dispute it. Plautus, in *Merc.* has *dü* for *dici*.

5. *Famü* and *fami*, and *famei*, for *famiei*, from *fames*, when used, as formerly, in the fifth declension. *A. Gell. and his commentator.*

6. *Pernicii*, *progenü*, *luxurii*, *specii*, *acii*, *facii*, both in the gen. and dat. instead of *pernicii*, *progeniei*, &c. *A. Gell.*

2. *The final Vowel supplaccd by a Consonant.*

1. *Facies* for *faciei*. *Sic enim pleraque ætas veterum declinavit : hæc facies, hujus facies.* *A. Gell.*

2. *Dies* for *dici*. *Id.* Who quotes from Ennius, "*Postremæ longinqua dies confecerit ætas.*" Cicero is also said to have used *dies* for *dici*. "*Verba sunt hæc Marci Tulli, Equites vero daturus illius dies penas.*" *Id.* The same Gellius likewise tells us (nor is he singular here) that Virgil, in the verse above cited, wrote, not *Libra die*, &c. but *Libra dies somnique*, &c.

But, by this rule, a collision of consonants must be no less generally avoided than a concurring of vowels. *Ceterum consonantes quoque, eæque præcipue, quæ sunt asperiores, in commissura verborum rixantur.* This is Quintilian's objection to a plurality of consonants. When many of them come together, they bring the teeth and lips into too long a contact, and produce a mumbling, or a hissing, or a chattering, or a rumbling noise ; as, *Ars stu-*

diorum; Sextus Roscius; Rex Xerxes; Error Romuli; Bombax.

Some consonants are rougher and more difficult to be pronounced than others; we must take special care that they do not crowd together; such as c, d, f, g, k, l, n, q, s, t, x. These, it has been observed, are the last consonants children learn to articulate. They depend each on a separate action of the tongue; of course, when several of them meet, the movements of the tongue in uttering must be more complicate and difficult.

So careful were the Latins in old time to avoid the collision of harsh-sounding consonants, that, like the Greeks, they would sometimes drop the final consonant of a former word, that it might not impinge against the initial one of the word following. Thus we have seen in Ennius, *doctu'* for *doctus* before *fidelis*; in Lucretius, *equoru* for *equorum* before *duellica*. For *serenus fuit et dignus loco*, Lucilius wrote *serenu fuit et dignu loco*. For *diem hanc*, Cato would say *die hanc*. And for *et post?* interrogatively, quasi, *Quid tum postea?* we are told the Emperor Augustus used to say *E' po?* Hence the words *belli gerare* for *bellum gerere*; *pomeridiamus* for *postmeridianus*; *po' meridiem* for *post meridiem*; *pe' meridiem* for *per meridiem*; *potin'* for *potiusne*, &c. &c. Hence also it is, namely, to avoid a collision of consonants, that in the use of these prepositions, *a, ab e, ex*, we set *a, e*, before a consonant; *ab, ex*, before a vowel, as *a manu, e manu*; *ab ore, ex ore*.

Winkelman, in his History of Art, quoted by the Physiognomist Lavater, charges the northern nations with these defects, that they abound with monosyllables, and are clogged with consonants, the connecting and pronouncing of which is sometimes impossible to other nations.

RULE 17.

“**I**N general a redundancy of short words must be avoided.”

Etiam monosyllaba, si plura sunt, says Quintilian, male continuabuntur: quia necesse est, compositio multis clausulis concisa subsulet. Ideoque etiam brevium verborum ac nominum

vitanda continuatio. Elsewhere, he compares the sound of many short words to the noise of a child's rattle, and condemns the frequent use of them ; *Ne, quod nunc maximum vitium est, brevium contextu resulent [syllabæ] ac sonum reddant pene puerilium crepitaculorum.*

But the occasion of this rule, and its exceptions, have been very fully enlarged on, and exemplified, in former pages, particularly under rule 15, and therefore it may suffice here to give one instance more of the awkward effect of many short words unseasonably heaped together.

“ *Do, quod vis, et me victusque volensque remitto.*”

Æn. 12, 833.

This verse, notwithstanding its author, is a bad one.

RULE 18.

“ **I**N general a redundancy of long words must be avoided.”

The reason of this rule may be inferred from what has been said in commendation of long words, that they give weight, and enstamp grandeur and solemnity on a discourse, when seasonably used for that purpose. But such a style does not suit all subjects ; and when it is injudiciously applied, the composition is spoiled by a vain pomposity, an idle affectation of magnificence, which is no more than bombast ; and which, retarding the expression, is ill-qualified to quicken and give life to those ideas which the subject-matter should suggest. Great and swelling words unseasonably applied, shine not like stars, but glare like meteors, as Longinus says, when he charges Alexander's tutor, Callisthenes, with being too eager in the pursuit of elegance. Such terms, ill-applied, are not spirit but froth. Transgressing the preceding rule, we incur the censure of impotence ; and we may by a neglect of this become guilty of what the Grecian critic above-mentioned styles the most unpardonable offence a writer can be guilty of, that of soaring above the subject. Forced and unnatural images indeed, vain fancies, and an affectation of working on the passions, where pathos is not necessary, are the objects of his censure, and

not merely the *verbum dictum*, whether it be of few syllables or of many. But in treating, *de tyrocinio scribendi*, of the very elementary part of writing, it is requisite, by such rules as this and the foregoing, to caution boys against that abuse of language, which is in truth the beginning of, and, as young ideas shoot, may betray unpractised and unwary writers into, those very imperfections, of which Callisthenes and others censured by Longinus were guilty, namely, impotence and bombast.—The business of a boy at first is rather to express, than in his own mind to beget, ideas, they being first suggested to him. And knowing that words are the vehicles of thoughts, he must learn to convey the latter by words convenient for them, here laying the foundation of good writing, and remembering always, that whether the chariot be too heavy for the wheels, or the wheels for the chariot, in both cases the machine is ill-constructed.

The exceptions to this rule, viz. when long words may abound to advantage may be found among the exceptions to rules the nineteenth and twentieth, here following.

RULE 19.

“**I**N general there must be no redundancy of long measures.”

RULE 20.

“**I**N general there must be no redundancy of short measures.”

The long measure and the short, have each their proper use and beauty; and it being on certain occasions only that the one is vastly preferable to the other, it follows, that on such occasions only the one should sensibly and glaringly abound above the other. We must consider what the subject requires; for a misapplied continuity of long times or short may be death to a composition. When the diction should be quick and lively, long measures will appear dull and heavy; when the topic requires strong expressions, and terms of weight and

gravity, then by the use of short syllables, if they are many, the style becomes weak, fluttering and hasty. *Utrumque* [tempus longum et breve] *locis utile*. Nam et illud, ubi opus est velocitate, tardum et segne; et hoc, ubi pondus exigitur, præcepta ac resuliaps merito damnatur. *Quint.*

EXCEPTIONS TO RULE 19.

To express slow and majestic movements, great strength, awkward attitudes, difficulty, disdain, occasions of delay, &c. long words and long measures are judiciously suffered to abound.

1. The state and majesty of the queen of heaven are finely struck off by Virgil in those few words abounding in long syllables, of which eight are contiguous;

“*Ast ego, quæ divom incedo regina?*” *Æn.* 1.

Taubmann, admiring this passage, says it is *divina tum verborum tum pedum compositio, arte summa et judicio facta*.

2. The immense bulk of the cestus of Eryx, the huge strength of King Æneas in wielding such a mass, and withal the exertion necessary even in Æneas to do that, are thus exhibited by the same poet, *Æn.* 5:

“*Magnanimusque Anchisiades et pondus et ipsa.*”

“*Huc illuc vinclorum immensa volumina versat.*” where the length of the period (for this is but one clause) as well as of the words and measures, all serve to raise the description.

3. Behold the clumsy, unweildly gestures of the Cyclops labouring at Vulcan’s forge; *Georg.* 4.

“*Illi inter sese magna vi brachia tollunt.*”

4. In one long word, placed too where it ought to be, in the cadence, Cicero represents the slow proceedings of an ill-equipped fleet;

“*Evolarat jam e conspectu fere fugiens quadrirems,*” (thus far all is swift and rapid, as it should be, but) “*cum etiam tunc ceteræ naves in suo loco moliebantur.*” *In Verrem.*

5. And thus he astonishes us with the vast and inexpugnable firmness with which the brazen statue of Hercules in Agrigentum withstood the assaults of a lawless, impious rabble, who attempted to destroy it;

"Postea convulsis repagulis, effractisque valvis, demoliri signum ac vestibus labefactare conantur.—Horâ amplius jam in demoliendo signo permulti homines molebantur. Illud interea nulla lababat ex parte : cum alii vestibis subjectis conarentur commovere ; alii deligatum omnibus membris rapere ad se funibus." *Ib.*

The final cadence, *rapere ad se funibus*, including the last seven syllables, and reckoning the synalepha as one, is a Small Ionic and a Dactyl $\circ \circ - - - \circ \circ$, in which the short measures predominate, and fortunately ; for here we see the intemperate spite with which these rebel slaves were at last actuated, after so many vain and disappointed efforts to fulfil their wicked purposes.

6. In a beautiful manner using long words he (Cicero) describes the storms and commotions of the state, and other troubles by which his wishes were opposed, and himself debarred from study and retirement :

"Quam spem cogitationum et consiliorum meorum cum graves communium temporum, tum varii nostri casus fellerunt. Nam qui locus quietis et tranquillitatis plenissimus fore videbatur, in eo maxima moles molestiarum et turbulentissima tempestates exstiterunt." *De Orat.*

The whole passage here is well and seasonably supplied with long words ; but the last sentence is admirable beyond compare. *V. Rule 21, on this sentence.*

7. Young Chærea, upon the stage, in his unbounded admiration of one fair face, affects to disdain all other women in the world besides : to express which Terence has employed long words ;

"O faciem pulchram ! Deleo omnes dehinc ex animo mulieres :

Tædet quotidianarum harum formarum." *Eun.*

8. Cicero insists that the cumbrous equipage with which Milo was attended, when he left Rome, proves that Milo had no intentions of attacking Clodius then on the way. Now mark the description of his equipage ;

"Cum hic insidiator, qui iter illud ad cædem faciendam apparasset ; cum uxore veheretur in rheda, penulatus, vulgi magno impedimento, ac muliebri et delicato ancillarum-puerorumque comitatu."

Who, that has ever so little ear, but is sensible, on the bare reading of this passage, that Cicero purposedly em-

ployed long words ; and that he crowded them one upon another, the better to express the multitude of attendants, men, women and children, who were more likely to encumber, than to be of service in a combat ? *Monf. Rollin, Belles Lettres.*

EXCEPTIONS TO RULE 20.

To express hurry, speed, passion of any kind, impatience, vehement indignation, great joy, &c. short words and short measures do properly abound.

1. In Virgil, to whom we are still indebted for beautiful conceptions and expressions on every occasion, and whose beauties shine with new lustre, as often as we cast our admiring eyes upon them, Jupiter thus dispatches his messenger to Carthage on an errand, which was to be communicated immediately to the Trojan Prince there ; *Æn. 4.*

“ Vade, age, nate, voca Zephyros, et labere pennis.”
These are winged words, which run as Mercury should fly ; the god hastened by the zephyrs, the mandate by short measures.

2. By short measures, how wonderfully, how delightfully, has the incomparable bard described the velocity of his steeds ! *Æn. 8.*

“ Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum.”

3. And the rout of vanquished foes ! *Æn. 11.*

“ Prima fugit, dominâ amissâ, levis ala Camillæ :

Turbati fugiunt Rutuli : fugit acer Atinas :

Disiectique duces desolatique manipuli

Tuto petunt, et equis averli ad mœnia tendunt.

Nec quisquam instantes Teucros letumque ferentes

Sustentare valet telis, aut sistere contra.

Sed laxos referunt humeris languentibus arcus :

Quadrupedumque putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum.

Volvitur ad muros caligine turbidus atrâ

Pulvis.”

In this passage, where the rout seems for a moment to cease by the vain efforts of the Rutuli to withstand, where also the force of the Trojans is most fully expressed (*Nec quisquam, &c.*) there the Dactyls are for a while

diffused, and Spondees abound ; but the flight is instantly renewed, and with it the rapidity of the verse.

“ The velocity of a fast-sailing ship is thus in short measures described by Cicero in his pleadings against Verres ;

“ *Hæc Centuripina navis erat incredibili celeritate velis.——Evolarat jam e conspectu fere fugiens quadriremis.*”

5. And thus in short measures by Seneca (*Ep.* 1, 99.) the flight of faster-sailing time ;

“ *Respice celeritatem rapidissimi temporis : cogita brevitatem hujus spatii, per quod citatissimi currimus.*”

In these two passages every thing is rapid ; for though the words are long, the syllables are short ; and, as Mons. Rollin observes, there is a choice of the very letters here, most of which are smooth and liquid ; *Incredibili celeritate velis.——Celeritatem rapidissimi temporis.* The final cadence in the former of these passages is that so much admired of old, namely, a Dichoree,

— 0 — 0
quadriemis ; that in the other is a Cretic and a Dactyl, which, the Dactyl being last, is a quick measure, and commended, as we have seen, by Quintilian ; *cita-*
— 0 — — 0 0
tissimi currimus.

6. It was indignation that called forth that hasty mandate from Queen Dido ;

“ *Ite,*

“ *Ferte citi flammæ ; date vela ; impellite remos.*”

7. And the suddenness of her frenzy intermitting, that taught her in these short measures so abruptly to correct and interrogate herself ;

“ *Quid loquor ; aut ubi sum ?*” *Æn.* 4.

8. Cicero, impatient of delay, and eager all at once to drive Catiline from Rome, in terms exactly measured to the occasion, thus commands him into exile ;

“ *Egrederere ex urbe, Catilina : libera rempublicam metu ; in exilium, si hanc vocem expectas, proficiscere.*”

— 0 — 0 0
The cadence here is Pæon Secundus, *pro-ficiscere* ; or it

— 0 0 — 0 0
may be measured by two Dactyls, *expec-tas, pro-ficiscere* ;

which, but on some such occasion as these exceptions treat of, might be objected to ; but they are here altogether applicable, and beautiful.

9. When, driven by the abashing eloquence of Cicero, Catiline had really left Rome, and by his exit had relieved that city from impending ruin, with what a tumult of joy does the Consul (Cicero) congratulate his countrymen on their escape !

“ Tandem aliquando, Quirites, Lucium Catilinam, furem audacia, scelus anhelantem, pestem patriæ nefariè molientem, vobis atque huic urbi ferrum flammamque minitantem, ex urbe vel eiecimus, vel emisimus, vel ipsum egredientem verbis persecuti sumus. Abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit : nulla jam perniciës a monstro illo atque prodigio manibus istis intra mœnia comparabitur.”

2, *In Cat.*

Here is alacrity in the very words ; no one can read them but with pleasure ; and this is the effect of those sprightly Dactyls, Pyrrhics and Trochees, which are so beautifully dispersed throughout this truly elegant and charming passage.

The cadence is an Amphibrac and a Dactyl, *men-
o - o - o o*
a comparabitur, than which (not fit for general use) no cadence can be better qualified to express an effusion of joy.

RULE 21.

“ THE last syllables of the foregoing word must not be the same as the first syllables of the word following.”

This is exactly Quintilian’s rule, whose words are, *Videndum etiam, ne syllabæ verbi prioris ultimæ sint primæ sequentis.* And by him the impropriety of like syllables concurring is thus twice exemplified from Cicero ;

“ Res mihi invisa visa sunt, Brute.” (*Frag. Epist.*)

“ O fortunatam natam, me consule, Romam !” (*Carmin.*)

The same objection lies against this of Ovid, in his fable of Daphne ;

“ *Crura secant sentes.*”

That such expressions are faulty, our ears may readily enough inform us ; for in our ears they have the effect of stammering.

Several examples of this have been collected by different hands from Cicero. One passage, however, charged with being faulty in this respect, is in my opinion a fortunate transgression of the rule. It is a passage which we have lately ventured to admire.

“ *Nam qui locus, &c.—in eo maximæ moles molestiarum et turbulentissimæ tempestates existerunt.*” *Orat.*

1, 2.

Moles Molestiarum here hath given great offence to all the annotators ; but it strikes me, that Cicero designedly used this expression, *maximæ moles molestiarum*, and likewise this, *turbulentissimæ tempestates*, the more strongly to intimate the disasters he complained of. By reiterating the same sounds, he dwells on the same idea, raises it, and seems to magnify the mass (*moles*) of those troubles and turmoils by which the times had been disturbed, and himself detained from enjoying that *otio cum dignitate* which he had before spoken of with so much rapture.

EXCEPTION.

We are at liberty then to transgress this rule, when by so doing we can impress more strongly an idea of that with which we would have the mind most affected ; and such expressions are peculiarly applicable and fortunate, when the subject is any thing monstrous, deformed or ugly, as in Cicero, *moles molestiarum*.

Rule 22.

“ **M**ANY words, which bear the same quantity, which begin alike or end alike, or which have the same characteristic letter in declension or conjugation, (many such words) may not come together.”

This likewise, in great measure, is Quintilian's rule ; *Illā quoque vitia sunt ejusdem, loci, si cadentia similiter, et similiter desinentia, et eodem modo declinata, multa jungantur.* He founds it on this good reason, that the very beauties of language are irksome, unless supported by that of variety. Variety is forever requisite to gratify the human taste ; and, unless this be duly maintained, the discourse not only becomes fulsome, by the sameness pervading it, but may sometimes be charged with affectation, which is worse than a coarse and inelegant style. *Virtutes etiam ipsæ tedium pariant, nisi gratia varietatis adjutæ.*—*Orationis compositio nisi varia est, et offendit similitudine, et affectatione deprehenditur.*—*In universum autem, si sit necesse, duram potius et asperam compositionem malim esse, quam effeminatam et enervem.* Quint. Be the thoughts ever so fine, their lustre will be tarnished by such a style of writing as this rule condemns.

EXAMPLES.

I confess myself at a loss to exemplify this rule so aptly as I wish, it being more easy to find virtues than faults of any kind in the choice volumes of antiquity ; and I would not seem to carp, when I could not justly censure, by adducing passages that are less applicable. Here are a few instances, which may serve in some degree to illustrate the rule ; and, if they do it but imperfectly, the rule is evident, and may explain itself.

1. " Sed quo fata trahunt, virtus *secura* sequetur." Lucan.
2. " A tuis aris, caterisque templis, a tectis urbis, &c." Cic.
3. " His recentibus nostris vestrisque domesticis periculis." Id.
4. " Catilinæ professione omnia patefacta, illustrata, oppressa, vindicata esse videatis." Id.

In the first of these examples, the long hissing of *secura sequetur* is very unpleasant. In the others, too many words bear the same cadence ; the syllable *is*, and then the letter *a*, are repeated too often. Such a diction is apt to run away with the ear, and leave the mind uninformed ; like one who would see Garrick perform upon

the stage, and was amused, not with the rare talents of the comedian, but with counting how many times he walked across the stage, and how often he said *and* and *the*.

5. This reiteration in the beginning of words is still more offensive ; as, *Judicium judicum* ; and *justi judicii Juniani*, cited, I think, by one of Quintilian's annotators to illustrate Quintilian's stricture on such expressions.

6. " Nam quoad longissimè potest mens mea respicere spatium præteriti temporis." *Cic.*

Mens mea is rather a trespass on the rule ; but might have done pretty well, if *respicere spatium* had not followed : two errors contiguous cast a kind of sullen light upon each other, and so both become more glaring.

7. We have already censured the *crura secant sentes* of Ovid ; and still more censurable on the same account is this of Ennius ;

8. ——— " *Verborum vir paucorum.*"

9. The first line of an Ode lately found in the Palatine Library at Rome, runs thus,

" *Discolor grandem gravat uva ramum.*"

This Ode, addressed " *Ad Julium Florum*," and written in the sapphic metre, is by some ascribed to Horace, as if it were the thirty-ninth of the first book : another Ode, " *Ad Librum suum*," in the Alciac Metre, and found at the same place and time, they call the fortieth. But I must doubt, that *grandem gravat* could come from the tuneful pen of Horace : and since the former edition of this book was printed, I have learned, that a much more competent judge, the classical Dr. Ross, Bishop of Exeter, was equally unwilling to impute either of these odes to Horace. I have them written by his own hand on a blank leaf in R. Bentley's edition of Horace, with this following note of his Lordship's subscribed ; " *Has duas odas Horatio tributas et Romæ in Bibliotheca Palatina reconditas Caspar Pallavicini nuper detexit ; quas ut Horatii esse credam, vix adduci possim.*" This has fallen into my hands since his Lordship's decease ; which I am careful to add, lest I should seem to affect a correspondence with him on the subject of these odes.

Longinus condemns an expression of this kind in Herodotus, which, as I write to young scholars, I will exhibit here in Roman characters, "*Zesafes de tees thelaffes.*" I must say, I admire this expression of the Greek Historian, as being no bad representation of the boiling and fermenting of agitated waters. If, however, it be faulty, the Greek only shall not bear the blame; it may be transferred into our own tongue, the English version of these Greek words being, *The seething sea, or, the sea seething.*

EXCEPTION.

The exception to this rule is as that to rule 21: The same sounds are judiciously returned upon the ear, because no less gratefully received by it, when thereby lively conceptions can be raised, and the picture, as it were, of that which is described or spoken of, seems to pass before the mind, and helps its contemplation. Such in my mind is the effect of that expression in Herodotus,

Zesafes de tees thelaffes;"

and of that in Cicero,

"Moles molestiarum;"

and still more,

"Maxime moles molestiarum et turbulentissima tempestates existerunt."

For the same reason, who does not admire that redundancy of vowels, especially of the vowel *a*, in

"Galea aurea rubra;"

by which it was doubtless the very design of the Poet to distinguish Turnus above his chosen attendants in their approaches to the hostile town; to distinguish him by his golden helmet, that helmet in the description being in a manner conspicuous to the eye;

——— *"Maculis quem Thracius albis*

"Portat equus, cristaq; tegit Galea aurea rubra."

Macrobius (*Saturnal.* l. 5, c. 1) admires and cites this same passage as an instance of the extraordinary eloquence of Virgil, particularly of what he styles "*siccum illud genus elocutionis,*" for which he tells us, Fronto was much noted; and by which, as he afterwards says, is not to be understood "*jeguna siccitas*" (far be such an im-

putation from him, who, in Macrobius's judgment, had not only all the eloquence of Cicero, but that too of the ten orators of Athens) but, if I understand him rightly, that which is simple and unlaboured, frugal but full, in which nothing, not even an epithet, is figurative or far-fetched, but every thing natural, perfectly appropriate, and even necessary, but no more. "*Tenuis quidam et siccus et sobrius amat quandam dicendi frugalitatem.*" Like the fair one in Horace, such a style is *simplex munditiis* : such here is the plain but pertinent portraiture of the Rutulian Warrior, not gaudy but magnificent : his is not the head-piece of Paris ; it is the helmet of Turnus, and it is the helmet of a king.

A piece of advice, I meant to offer at the conclusion of the Postscript to Rule 15, but then suffered to slip my memory, I may subjoin here, viz. That young scholars, as soon as they have learned the Latin Prosodia, do scan cadences in prose writers with as much precision and nicety as they commonly do verses in Virgil and Horace. Nothing than this will more exactly form their ear to the genuine music of the Latin tongue : and being thus accustomed to take particular notice of the arrangement of words, the beauties of an author will become more striking to them, and themselves better qualified to imitate the same.

T H E E N D.

